The Pictorial Times

Vol. VIII.—No. 184.] SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 19. 1846. [Price Sixpence.

JOBBERY.

Who would, for the world, believe it. Of course the reader's eye has fallen upon the engraving below. An English judge lately felt himself and his judicial honour so affected by sundry charges of official jobbing, as to occasion him to stand up in his place among his peers to defend his character, and denounce his accuser. Indignation on his part, and astonishment on that of his hearers, suited the occasion and character of the assembly. But we wonder proceedings stayed here. Either the charge of jobbery was true, or it was false. Where is the committee of privilege to satisfy history on the subject. Lord Lyndhurst, we fear for his fame. Detractors have already found sufficient grounds to question the conclusions of his Bentinck philipic, whilst the evidence it contains within itself of bitter spite and ill-temper, do not encourage prepossessions as to his purity or innocence of that whereof he has been charged. But his best friends have advised, what his own conscience, no doubt, approves of as best under the circumstances. The least said, it seems, is safest policy, for there are other cases of legal appointments that would as little bear public discussion. A recent one—occurring, at least, scarce a twelvemonth since—for example, connected with the retirement of Mr. Basil Montague from the Bankruptcy Court. We did not believe all that ill-natured people repeated at the time. But there was something in it, and Lord Lyndhurst should have been made to give some account of that transaction, however lame a one, as he has of the last act of official jobbery countenanced by the late ministry. The prostitution of place to satisfy family claims ought to be repudiated by really patriotic and just men. Nepotism is but barely tolerated in the present state of society, and if indulgence be but jealously conceded to heirs lawfully begotten, extending it to adventitious offspring is sure to occasion indignant comment, upon the conduct of those who outrage common decency by such proclamation of their imprudence. We do not object to illegitimate children being provided for. Innocent participators in the consequences of their parents' guilt, a means of livelihood is some compensation for the injury done them by their birth. We object to the country being made to provide for the sins of its legislators, and more especially of those whose duty is to discountenance public immorality—whose charge is the royal conscience, and consequently responsible to the nation that the conventional axiom, that the Crown can do no wrong, should approach as nearly to truth as the exigencies of our social system will admit. We are indeed surprised to see so lame and impotent a conclusion to Lord Bentinck's threatened exposure. No sensible man doubts for a moment that he was right in his proceedings in the House of Commons relative to the Lord Chancellor's participation in the elevation of Pollock to the Bombay bench. In cases of this kind, the question of who is wrong is best answered by the inquiry of who is benefited; and it has been pretty plainly demonstrated that, in the instance of the preferment of Lord Lyndhurst's private secretary, great offence has been given by the appointment. Nor is the disappointment of legitimate expectants the only injury done. Much scandal is occasioned by the glaring partiality shown. Justice is not blind. To represent her so is a satire on her evident partiality in modern times, for in the manner in which she bestows her favours she more than emulates Fortune, with whom the dishonest or incapable are ever in greatest favour.

But, indeed, Lord Lyndhurst is a most honourable man; and he ought to be. A Chancellor of England, above any other functionary of state, should be as superior to mean or selfish influences as he is above those which are downright dishonest. Like the delicate ermine whose skin adorns his robes, the least stain should be a mortal wound. Suspicion should not rest upon its purity; and if his fair fame be not equal to that of Cæsar's idea of a wife's, all we can say is, that the sooner it becomes the fashion to be so, the better. He is an honourable man, but for all that, the late Lord Chancellor has not our unalloyed applause. He made a fatal mistake, we think, in not demanding a committee of privileges and courting a full inquiry. Instead of that, he relieved his indignant soul by a torrent of vituperative abuse upon his accuser; and his peers were satisfied. Tarred with the same brush, it would be strange if they were not so. Who among them will place his hand upon his breast, and on his honour say he is not an interested judge, when questions of ministerial jobbing are the subjects of dispute? Lord Bacon claimed equal impunity when he excused the acts of bribery proved against him, by pleading the usual custom of all preceding chancellors. Lord Lyndhurst lives in more fortunate days. He dare not bribe, and he does not; indeed, is a most honourable man; but in accordance with the order of the day, by the opportunities of his high office, he provides with great industry and tact for the numerous claimants upon his sense of responsibility, for the otherwise unprovided situation in which they would be in. But this is only another kind of prostitution



INDIGNANT INNOCENCE. "ME?"—"YOU, MY LORD!"

against which opinion cannot be too loudly expressed. Public officers—especially Lord Lyndhurst, for his honour's sake—should be told that morality is best secured by situations of trust in their departments being filled by men of tried merit, and not by the selection of friends from the mere circumstance of relationship, or any other obligation of a merely selfish character. Men of talent would then have some chance of obtaining employment. Genius would not be found so often starving, and the public mind be less seldom shocked by their untimely end. How interested, then, are the people at large in the proper distribution of government offices. Bribery will in some future time be considered a far inferior evil, than the monster injustice to the commonwealth of rewarding the incompetent with place, and sending the clever and really useful empty away. More immediate benefit, however, is sure to accrue from the late discussions on the Bombay judgeship appointment; for occurring as it did just on the advent of the Whigs to power, these, no doubt, will take a hint, and perhaps direct their selection of candidates to vacant offices by an open system, more calculated to secure national respect, than has previously suited either their personal interests, or the country's expectation of their modesty and moderation.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

AMERICA.

SANTA ANNA AND FEDERALISM TRIUMPHANT. — SALE OF THE MEXICAN STEAMERS. — YUCATAN AIDING IN THE WAR. — Advices have been received from Havana to the 21st August, and from Yucatan to the 9th. Santa Anna's star continued in the ascendant, all the southern departments having declared for him, and for a Federal Republic, based on the Constitution of 1824. The following are the departments which are reported to have seconded the *pronunciamento* of Guadalaxara, viz.: — Upper California, Lower California, Sonora, Sinalao, Jalisco, Tamaulipas, Guanaxuato, Tabasco, Chiapas, Queretaro, Michoacan, Vera Cruz, La Puebla, Zacatecas, Oajaca, Mexico; leaving San Luis Potosi, Durango, Chihuahua, New Leon, Coahnila, and Santa Fe, to be heard from Yucatan was favourably disposed towards Santa Anna and Federalism. The whereabouts of Santa Anna is unknown, Havana papers being entirely silent on that point. The English trading steamer Arab, in which he was said to have taken passage for Vera Cruz, left Havana on the 9th instant, bound for Sisal, a port in Yucatan. It is more probable that he and his companions took the British mail steamer Medway, which left Havana on the 10th instant for Vera Cruz — if, indeed, they have departed from the Island of Cuba at all. That sagacious diplomatist seems to have defied the vigilance of the numerous parties who were watching his movements in Havana. We shall no doubt hear from him at an early day. Havana papers report the sale of the Mexican steamers Montezuma and Guadaloupe to the Spanish government, and considerable activity in the dockyard in equipping them for immediate service. Excessive wet weather prevailed in Havana, accompanied by heavy thunder storms, more severe than usual even in that tropical climate. A terrible conflict between a bather and a shark is noticed at great length in the Havana papers. Although one of the man's legs was devoured by the voracious animal, yet he managed to escape to the shore, and at last accounts was expected to recover.

Our notices from Yucatan embrace the details of an attempted revolution in Merida during July, having for its object the overthrow of the administration of Gov. Barbechano. The *grito* was — "Down with the taxes!" After a brief struggle between the insurgents and the authorities, the leaders of the former were captured without bloodshed, and order was restored. Congress had passed a law granting the free admission of saltpetre and sulphur for the manufacture of gunpowder; and that state, in violation of its professed neutrality, is carrying on a heavy trade in munitions of war and supplies for the Mexican government. The French barque Flandre, Captain Poulet, from Havre for Vera Cruz, laden with a valuable cargo, having been turned off from the latter port by our blockading squadron, proceeded to the port of Carman, on the coast of Yucatan, where she would discharge a part of her cargo and go to Havana. The celebrated Brochierie water, so famous in stopping a flow of blood from wounds, has attracted the attention of the Congress of Yucatan, and a solemn act has been passed, authorising its importation free of duty.

MEXICO. — The arrival of the steamer Mississippi at Pensacola has brought us some further particulars in relation to Mexican affairs. A correspondent of the "Picayune" writes from the Mississippi, under date the 19th of August, thus: — Day before yesterday we all got under way and stood down to Alvarado for the purpose of attacking that place. We took our position, as did the Princeton also, and commenced firing; but the current running so strong that we were unable to spring the ship, we could only use our bow guns. The other ships, with the exception of the schooner, were not within gunshot. We found it useless to send the boat expedition, as we could not stem the current. Night came on and we stopped firing. The commodore said we would recommence the next morning. When morning came, the signal was "come here again," and so here ends our first fire on the enemy. We shall not renew the attack until the arrival of the steamers Spitfire and Vixen. They drawing but little water, will be used to tow the boats across the bar. The schooners Bonita, Pearl, and Reefer were lying in shore during the attack, and they received many discharges of musketry, which fortunately did no harm; another letter from Pensacola states that Santa Anna was daily looked for at Vera Cruz in the British steamer Hector or the Montezuma, and adds that it is Commodore Connor's intention to make him prisoner, if he attempts to land. The more probable account is that which we receive from another quarter, that the ex-president has embarked for Sisal, in Yucatan, and will land there. This would account for the delay, and, on many accounts, seems to us the more probable version.

ALGIERS AND MOROCCO.—The "Gazette du Midi" publishes the following letter from a correspondent, dated Tangiers, the 24th of August:—"We are at the eve of great events. Abd-el-Kader, assuming the title of Defender of the Faith, has declared the Emperor of Morocco unfit to reign, and is exciting the population to accept Muly-Edris, a descendant of the imperial family, as their true and legitimate sovereign. Edris is already near Fez with an immense number of partisans, and the first shock with the troops of the government may produce an active war, to which France and England cannot remain indifferent." The "Esprit Public" states that 10,000 Moors have ranged themselves under the banners of Abd-el-Kader, who, after having recomposed his Deira, had taken possession of Taza, and threatened Fez. The entire Moorish population received the powerful marabout with marks of triumph, and the hour of the deposition of the Emperor Abderahman appeared to be near.

SANTA FE.—Letters from Santa Fe, dated July 17., state that a special mission of the council was called relative to the approach of Gen. Kearney. There were 600 soldiers in the place, and 1000 on their way from the lower counties, and reports state that they can raise 15,000 in ten days. Fortifications were building; but the probability is, that no resistance will be made. The "Patria" must be mistaken in asserting that the acting consul of this city has received orders to issue letters of marque here. To our knowledge there has been no such individual as a Mexican consul in New Orleans for the last three months. His functions expired by their own termination, and the Mexican consulate is merely a think defunct.—*N. O. Times.*

SPAIN. — The government have received accounts from Madrid, dated Sept. 14. "The Cortes were assembled that morning. The ministers notified to them the marriage of the Queen and that of the Infanta. The message was very well received. A commission was appointed to consider the address; it was composed entirely of members friendly to the government. Madrid enjoyed the most perfect tranquillity."—"This intelligence," says a Paris letter, "is calculated to remove, for the moment at least, the impression made on the Bourse this day, before the close of business, that the Montpensier marriage was likely to encounter difficulties. Those anticipated difficulties were said to be representations made to the French government by the English cabinet. Upon that point it is impossible to speak to-day; but we cannot be twenty-four hours longer without having the truth or falsehood of the statement." The Paris papers of Wednesday refer almost exclusively to the Montpensier question. From an article in the "Presse," and circumstances mentioned in private letters, it would seem that a probability existed that the marriage would encounter difficulties. A similar impression prevailed on Bourse at the close of business, and caused a depression in the funds.

COLONIAL.

NEW ZEALAND.—DISSENSIONS BETWEEN RANGIHAEATA AND RAUPERAHA.—The accounts from Cook's Straits, in the Sydney papers which were last received, would appear to indicate a schism between the wary and crafty Rauperaha and his fierce fighting man Rangihaeata. The bodies of Mr. Andrew Gillispie and his son were found on the banks of the Hutt, and the wounds upon them, evidently inflicted by tomahawks, led naturally to the suspicion that the deed had been done by natives. The parties were traced, but Rangihaeata, under whose protection they had placed themselves, refused to give them up. He returned from the Taupo district; threw himself into a *pah* lately built by the Nga-Tirangabi, about four miles from Porirua; and was joined by natives (among whom were the parties most prominent in the Wairoa massacre and the Hutt depredations) to the number of 300. Her Majesty's ships Calliope and Driver, with about 260 men of the 58th and 99th regiments, accompanied by the the Slaine's Castle, with stores, had sailed for Porirua. In the absence of the troops, an armed police had been organised for the protection of Wellington. Rauperaha is said to have promised to join the English. It is possible that the unintellectual but daring Rangihaeata may have grown tired of the dark, hypocritical policy of his chief, and that a breach has taken place between them. But Rangihaeata, openly in arms against the British, must infallibly be crushed; the ruthless, wily Rauperaha, as an ally, is more dangerous.

SCOTLAND.

SCHOOLS FOR FEEDING AS WELL AS TEACHING INDIGENT CHILDREN.—A meeting was recently held at Dundee, for the purpose of forming establishments somewhat similar to the Ragged Schools of London, but more akin to the industrial schools at Aberdeen. Of these their founder, Sheriff Watson, gave the following account: — A society was formed at Aberdeen, for obtaining subscriptions, to be applied in paying school fees for vagrant children, at any seminary themselves might select. The plan only partially succeeded; and after investigation it turned out that that arose from the poverty of the parents, and that offering their children education without food, was giving them a stone instead of bread. In fact, it was found that food was necessary to carrying on the operation successfully. How to maintain so many vagrant children was the question. He (Sheriff Watson) proposed to open a school for feeding and educating them. The scheme was generally considered a benevolent but an extremely absurd one. The question generally put was, "Do you mean to feed and educate all the young beggars in Aberdeen?" After talking over the matter for about a year, a few of the friends of the scheme met and subscribed 100*l.* Of that sum 60*l.* was raised at the time of subscription. It was proposed that they should commence operations immediately by opening a school for sixty boys. This was agreed to, so they told the police to send them a dozen or two of the worst boys they could catch, and in five hours they had seventy-five scholars. Of these only four could write and fourteen read. This was a miserable state of things. The children were kept at school all day, during which they were fed three times, and told to go home in the evening, and to remember that if they did not come back again and were found begging in the streets, they would be subject to the same treatment. They all came back joyfully, and from that day (19th May, 1845), not a child had been seen begging in the streets of Aberdeen. The ladies of Aberdeen established a girls' school on the same plan, which contained sixty pupils, whose only claim of admission was their destitution, and he would venture to say there is not a better conducted school in Britain. After these successes the sheriff presented a petition to the lord provost to call a public meeting of the inhabitants to consider the subject. His lordship consented, and agreed to preside. The meeting was numerously attended, chiefly by the working people, who appointed a committee of 100 persons to manage the getting of subscribers, and to act as collectors. In a short time they had on their lists 4000 subscribers, and the sum raised was 250*l.* This was got up in small sums, in shillings, sixpences, and pence. One working man, on being called upon and asked to become a subscriber, gave answer that he paid 8*s.* a year to his minister without a grudge, and without feeling himself any poorer for it, and he should no grudge to give 4*s.* to the support of the industrial schools. Let every working man in Dundee be animated by the same spirit, and they would find sufficient funds to educate and feed the destitute, and thus remove that class from one temptation to the commission of crime. In accordance with the resolutions put and agreed to, a society was formed for extending the blessings of these schools to Dundee.

THE HERRING FISHERY at Peterhead is all but finished, and the boats from a distance are rapidly taking their departure. The harbours present a large fund of amusement to the spectator in the eccentric leave-takings and drunken frolics of the majority of the fishermen. The catch of herrings for the season is much above an average, and of excellent quality, but the numbers have been unequally distributed, some boats having very large, and others extremely small takes. The sale market is in a very stagnant and depressed state, partly traceable to the failure of the potato crop, which esculent was deemed an indispensable table-accompaniment to the herring: and there is no doubt that nothing else is so suitable; and partly owing to the successful fishing in the South Frith, where the herrings have been readily sold at 5*s.* per cran.

PROVINCIAL.

THE MURDER AT CHESTERFIELD. — Connected with this dreadful affair, the local paper states that an opinion prevails that the deceased body was cut up and carried away in parts to the cesspool, in which his mangled remains were discovered. This idea, however, is not supported by the surgeon who examined them; he clearly ascertained that the first vertebra, which connects the head with the spine, had not the appearance of having been separated by any violence, as it was found complete. But it must be borne in mind that the second and third vertebræ are not to be found, and, if the head were separated from the body after death, those bones might be so broken up as to be undistinguishable afterwards. The prisoner is a very diminutive man, being only five feet one inch in height, but stout built and active. Among the fraternity he and his brother, in derision of their small stature, were known by the names of "Gog" and "Magog." A few days ago he addressed a letter to Mr. R. Statham, by whom he had been employed, which contained little more than desiring his respects to his acquaintance, and assertions of his innocence. He did not, however, forget his old friend "Nero," a favourite dog, to whom he sent "his respects." Prisoner is described by his late employer as being remarkably temperate in his habits, and of a rather timid disposition.

REPEAL OF THE MALT TAX. — A meeting of the East Kent Agricultural Society took place at Canterbury, on Saturday, to take into consideration how far the interests of agriculture are affected by the malt tax. Sir Brook W. Bridges, Bart., presided, and having stated the object of the meeting, and duly set forth its importance, Mr. J. Neame came forward to propose the first resolution, in doing which he dwelt especially on the advantages of repealing the tax, so as to allow good home-brewed beer to be enjoyed by the labouring population of the country, and permit the farmer to convert his barley into malt for the fattening of cattle, that he might be enabled to compete with the foreign grazier. He proposed: — "That a committee be formed to confer with the central board of the Society for the Protection of British Industry, as to the best means of obtaining a relief from the burden of the malt tax." J. P. Plumptre, Esq., cordially supported the proposition, but pointed out the difficulty that would be felt in supplying the vacuum which so great a tax, amounting to five millions sterling annually, would produce. Capt. D'Aeth contended for a free trade in everything, if they were to have it in corn. W. Deedes, Esq., also spoke of the many benefits to which the repeal would conduce, and in none more than in superseding the use of ardent spirits, which had been too often found to be the instigator of crime. Mr. T. Slater remarked on the eagerness with which this question was now agitated, when, during the discussion on the alteration of the corn laws, it was neglected. Mr. F. Neame pointed out the boon it would confer on the poorer classes to repeal the tax. Mr. R. Cobb did not think the vacuum caused by the repeal of the tax would be so great as was anticipated, for it must be borne in mind that a considerable portion was absorbed in the collection. The chairman also addressed some observations on the evil of the tax, and after some further discussion the question was put, the resolution carried unanimously, and a committee named.

LUCIFERS AGAIN. — A most disastrous fire took place on Saturday at Tower Hamlets, about a mile from Dover, consuming eight stacks of corn and three of straw, of the value of about 900*l.* The above were the property of Messrs. Going and S. Finnis, merchants, of Dover, and were insured to about half the value only. It is understood that the conflagration was caused, as is too often the case, by some boys at play near the stacks igniting some lucifer matches.

DISTRESS IN THE WESTERN HIGHLANDS AND ISLANDS OF SCOTLAND. — During the last week we ("Scottish Guardian") had an opportunity of witnessing in some measure the extent of the failure of the potato crop in the Western Highlands; and the result satisfied us that so far from the evil having been exaggerated, it is impossible for any one who has not seen its devastation to form an adequate idea of its extent. The truth is, that throughout the Western Highlands and Islands the potato is extinct. We have seen some startling indications of the destitution which begins to prevail, and which we have no hesitation in saying is on the eve of involving thousands of the poor islanders in all the horrors of starvation. They are reluctant to let their circumstances be known even to each other; but we have obtained information from those to whom they freely confide the secret of their privations, we mean their clergymen; and it is to these gentlemen that we would entreat the authorities instantly to resort for an account of the real condition and prospects of the people. Some of the people are reduced to one meal a day of the coarsest fare. Others are living on sheil-fish, and eking out their wretched meal with sea-weed. Many are parting with their pigs, because they are unable to feed them; and the pittance they receive for them is all that stands betwixt them and want. Poor people are selling their cows for the same reason; and some are reduced to the sad alternative of disposing of their boats. In some of the islands disease has already appeared in the most afflictive forms, but too evidently resulting from inadequate or unwholesome food. In the island of Tiree, we are informed, this is already the case to an alarming extent; and there is no disguising the fact, that unless something is done immediately with the view of affording supplies of food to the inhabitants of the islands general y, consequences will inevitably and speedily ensue which it is revolting to every humane mind to contemplate. We observe that the Free Church Synod of Argyll sent a deputation last week to the lord advocate, to urge upon his attention, and through him that of her Majesty's government, the claimant state of the Highlands and Islands. It is apparent that it will require the united efforts of the landlords and the government, supplemented perhaps by public subscriptions, to avert the most awful calamities with which it has ever pleased providence to afflict these lands.

THE COBDEN NATIONAL TESTIMONIAL. — During the week this fund has increased from 72,300*l.* to 73,400*l.* To this increase the Manchester district has contributed 289*l.* 1*s.* 6*d.*; Huddersfield, 620*l.* 15*s.*; Wigan, 27*l.*; Halifax, 90*l.*; the miscellaneous contributions amounting to 75*l.* The total increase since our last report has been 1101*l.* 6*d.* The subscription from Huddersfield was accompanied by a subscription of 100*l.* to the Bright Testimonial. Among the subscribers during the week are Dr. Andrew Combe and George Combe, Esq., of Edinburgh, each of whom has contributed 10*l.* to the fund. Three hundred and seventy-two places throughout the kingdom have now been supplied with collection books and cards. There seems no doubt whatever that the Cobden tribute fund will amount to 100,000*l.*

PRESENTATION OF PLATE TO THE EXECUTIVE COUNCIL OF THE LEAGUE.—At the last meeting of the general council of the League, the following was one of the resolutions unanimously agreed to: —

That the members of the executive council of the League are entitled to the warmest gratitude of the League and of the country, for their high principles, labourious and most successful exertions during the seven years of our constitutional agitation; and that a committee be appointed, consisting of Joseph Brotherton, Esq. M.P., and such gentlemen as he may associate to himself, to determine upon some suitable testimonial to be presented to those gentlemen out of the funds of the League.

During the interval that has elapsed since the great final meeting, steps have been taken for the purpose of carrying out the above resolution. It was decided that each member of the executive council (except Mr. George Wilson, to whom 10,000*l.* was voted at the great meeting in the town hall) should be presented with an appropriate piece of silver plate. The executive council, including Mr. Wilson, chairman of the League, consisted of eight gentlemen, and the order having been completed it was fixed that the plate should be presented to the seven gentlemen for whom it was provided on Saturday last. Accordingly, a select party sat down to tea on that evening, in the council-room of the League, Newall's Buildings, Market Street. The chair was occupied by Joseph Brotherton, Esq., M.P. for Salford, and amongst the gentlemen present were Mr. A. Prince, Mr. W. Evans, Mr. W. Bickham, Mr. S. Lees, Mr. H. Rawson, Mr. W. Rawson (the treasurer), and Mr. T. Woolley, all members of the executive council, and in whose honour the meeting was convened. Tea over, the chairman, after some appropriate observations, presented to each of the six first-named gentlemen a tea and coffee service of silver plate, consisting of a splendid tea urn, tea-pot, coffee-pot, sugar-basin, cream-jug, and salver. To Mr. Thos. Woolley, whose lady about four or five years ago received a present of a silver tea service, in consequence of her exertions at a bazaar, held about that time in Manchester, were presented splendid silver candelabra. The gentlemen who received the gifts, acknowledged them in becoming addresses. On the plate are devices, representing wheat sheaves and ships, emblematical of free-trade. The value of the plate given to each of the gentlemen is 125*l.*, or, in the whole, 875*l.*

AN INFORMATION UNDER THE FACTORIES ACT was heard at Hyde, on Monday, against J. Worth, a self-acting minder at the mill of Messrs. Ashton, of Haughton Dale, for allowing a boy, named Grimshaw, to clean between the fixed and traversing part of the machine while it was in motion, by which means the youth narrowly escaped with his life. Mr. Trimmer stated that while the boy was cleaning on the 1st inst. he was caught by the machine a little below the ears, and was very severely hurt. The space between the machine where his head was held fast was only five inches when the mule had run up, and he was assured by the surgeon that had the lad been caught a little more towards the middle of the head he would most certainly have been killed on the spot. The inspector called the boy, who stated that the defendant compelled him to clean while the machine was in motion, by threatening to send him home. This was denied by the defendant. The boy stated that he had to clean four times a day, and the defendant very seldom stopped while he did so. The bench convicted him in 2*l.* and costs; and as he persisted in declaring that he would never pay this sum, he was committed to Knutsford for six weeks.

CHRISTIAN BURIAL. — The Rev. Mr. Armstrong, incumbent of the parish of Wallsend, recently refused to perform the burial service over the body of a child, because it had been baptized by a Wesleyan minister. The father of the child informed the Bishop of Durham of the circumstance; and his lordship immediately replied, stating that, "If Mr. Armstrong has refused Christian burial to a child because it had been baptized by a Dissenting minister, he has acted unworthy of his calling, and rendered himself liable to punishment in the ecclesiastical courts, if Mr. Giles or any other wish to prosecute him." A few days ago, says the "Newcastle Advertiser," a deputation from the body of parishioners waited on the rev. gentleman, and obtained from him a promise that such an occurrence shall not again take place.

CHEAP TAILORING.—Two men were recently admitted at night into St. Mary's Workhouse, in Reading; and upon the master going

the following morning into the room in which they slept, they were both found denuded, with their clothes torn into shreds and rendered entirely useless. They were provided, much to their disappointment, with large sugar bags composed of matting (instead of a more fashionable description of costume), of which, with the aid of packing needles and twine, they manufactured two pair of trowsers to cover their nakedness; and in this attire they were introduced to the sitting magistrate, Mr. Willats, by Mr. West, the master of the workhouse. They were ordered to leave the town.

THE PEOPLE OF NEW MEXICO.

The American papers received by the last mail afford some novel particulars relative to a country just now very interesting, though little known to the inhabitants of Europe. The territory of New Mexico lies north of the 26th parallel of latitude, and its greatest length from north to south is 700 miles; from east to west its boundary has never been circumscribed within the limits of certainty. Its geographical position is remarkably singular; the Rio Grande passes through it nearly in a central line from north to south. Its whole entire surface is a succession of mountains rising in majestic splendour to that giddy height where even the cedar and pine can retain no foothold, their conic heads covered with the white veil of perpetual snow. The inhabitants live in the deep valleys and upon the margin of the Rio Grande. Villages on the river are situated in its different bends, where a sufficiency of bottom lands are left for the purposes of agriculture. The greatest extent occupied by settlements is 300 miles in length and 100 in width; the population, taken collectively, is about 50,000. The first village in the north is El Pueblo de Taos, which gives name to the valley in which it is situated. The original inhabitants are Indians, and known by the name of Pueblos. They were in possession of this country when the Spaniards first visited Mexico, and they have remained until the present time. When the Spaniards extended their dominion over this Indian country, by the aid of Gospel missionaries, they found these Pueblo Indians friendly, honest, and industrious, brave and confiding; endowed with great natural good sense—neighbours to be conciliated, but not subdued. The Pueblo of Taos is immediately at the foot of the west side of the first ridge of the Rocky Mountains. There is a small stream that issues from a ravine, flows out into a valley, and eventually mixes its waters with the Rio Grande, which separates the two departments. The village possesses much singularity, combining great strength with the boldest conception in the architecture, enjoying the most complete utility in its honeycomb formation. The village is formed of two distinct departments, the rivulet dividing it in the centre. This, at first sight, might not seem to have particular design. The buildings are exactly similar. The first, or basement story, occupies a large area; upon this is reared another story being smaller than the first by ten feet, each successive story falling off in the same ratio until the pagoda becomes nine stories high. In the basement story there are no doors, the entrance being through a round hole in the offset which forms the roof, a pole being planted in the aperture with a ladder attached, by which they ascend and descend. The buildings resemble pyramids, with the exception of their being square. In the formation of this village an equal number of the heads of families divided themselves off, and laid two foundations precisely similar, and reared upon them two equal structures. What a field was here for emulation! What barriers to an assailing enemy! As their generations grew up, the youths from both sides would meet, and in manly sports endeavour to excel. The great patron saint of the village is St. Jerome, they having adopted the Catholic religion through the powerful influence of missionaries from Old Spain. The day of St. Jerome is celebrated by selecting thirty of the choicest youths from each side of the stream, to compete with one another in manly sports. A race-course is cleared out in front of the village 400 yards in length, and wide enough for two to run abreast. An equal number of the old men of each village are chosen to prepare the lists and marshal the competitors. Nothing can be so animating and soul-stirring to the beholder as to view those sixty champions, in all the pride of nature, adorned with the simplest arts, and yet so appropriate. In making selections for the lists, the pride and the boast of the villagers are brought out; all are chieftains of the greatest note. The honour of their ancient houses is staked upon them; their own fair name is entrusted to the race, and their feats are viewed by the "fairest of the fair." The houses present one vast pyramid of human beings, all the women from the adjoining villages coming to witness this annual festival. About eleven o'clock the signal is given, and the race commences. At each end of the tract stand thirty runners, fifteen on a side; as one starts from one end another from the opposite party starts from the other, and the first thirty that run through are considered as having gained the laurels of the day. They then form in grand processions, and in wild chorus of song surround the buildings, from which, in great profusion, is showered upon them varieties of fruits and cakes, the crowd of spectators mixing in a joyful scramble. The morning feats having passed off, the evening's interlude commences. Between these two heaven-reared towers stands a tall slender pole of native pine, the bark peeled off, and the polished surface greased. On the top of the pole is framed a cross, upon which are hung baskets of fruits and festoons, ingeniously woven, of sweet cakes, flowers, and emblematical devices, pictured with silver dollars suspended by wires; and to crown the rich offering, upon the very top of the pole stands an aged and respectable ram, fast pinioned to the place. A large crowd has gathered round to witness the rustic scene, which is announced by the merry peals of music, and the loud piercing screams of the scaling squadrons, as they come rushing to the trial. The pole is to be scaled; the treasure is to be lowered; the lists are open, the world may enter. Here, then, may be seen the resources and ingenuity of Nature's children. The prize would seem totally beyond their reach, yet their minds once bent upon the attainment of the object, they make of their bodies ladders, hoops, chains, leaning pyramids, until at last some daring spirit reaches the suspended treasure. As the evening shades prevail, the festivity commences within doors, where the victors of the day are rewarded by the maidens of their choice. The sole object of the separate villages is to excel in all they undertake in common. In their agricultural pursuits the same emulation exists; when they go into battle what desperate feats of bravery will they not attempt to wear the victor's crown. Indissoluble bonds of friendship bind them together, and they have ever been the white man's friend. Their honesty and industry is proverbial, and well-cultivated fields and well-stocked farms give token of much thrift and independence. They are strict observers of the Catholic faith, the priests being allowed to live in their villages. If it had not been for these Indians, New Mexico would have been overrun by the surrounding Indian tribes. They do not make war a trade, but their bravery is unequalled in the redress of injuries. Santa Fe is the capital of New Mexico. It is a small and inconsiderable village, in its most prosperous days never having had a population of more than 2000, and it is now upon the decline. It is situated twenty miles from the Rio Grande, upon the east side. It is owing to an extensive commerce with the state of Missouri and the gold mines in the vicinity, that has given Santa Fe a name abroad. From Santa Fe a large waggon road winds around through the valleys, and emerges out into the plains before reaching Red River. Through the mountains to San Miguel, or el Rio Colorado, it is fifty miles. San Miguel is situated upon a small creek or river, called Pecas River, which takes its rise within fifteen miles of Santa Fe, and after running 600 miles falls into the Rio Grande. About halfway between Santa Fe and San Miguel is the celebrated Pecas village, being of the same tribe that has been described, but claiming a more ancient origin. They observe the Catholic faith, but strange to tell, they say they are waiting the return of their great king, who promised them he would return in due season; and from time immemorial have they preserved the same fire that was burning upon his departure. They describe him as their great king and Saviour, and they take it by turns in watching the fire, which is preserved in a deep well or cellar. The old and most decrepid are destined to the never-ending watch. In later years great sickness prevailed amongst them, and the village went to decay in consequence. They became fearful it was some visitation, and about the year 1839 or 1840 they moved to the west side of the Rio Grande to a small village called Jemas, about fifty miles from Santa Fe, where they carried the everlasting fire, to continue its ominous blaze through all time.

BRITISH ASSOCIATION FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF SCIENCE.

EXCURSION TO THE ISLE OF WIGHT.

The steam-ship the Lady de Saumarez, of 400 tons burthen, having been chartered by the local committee to convey the members of the British Association round the Isle of Wight, on Saturday morning she got under weigh shortly after seven o'clock; the company on board, numbering nearly 300, and the morning, though hazy, gave promise of a fine day, which promise was amply realised, for a finer day for such an expedition could not have been chosen. Sir Roderick Impey Murchison, the president, took the active direction of the excursion, and most unremittingly and successfully endeavoured to conduct it in a manner to give general satisfaction, and to combine pleasure with instruction. Soon after passing Ryde, Sir Roderick, in an elevated position on the middle of the after deck, described the general geological features of the Isle of Wight. He pointed out the series of strata that are exposed to view along the coast from Ryde to Bembridge Point and the Culver Cliff, as exhibiting within a small compass the whole succession of strata from London to Brighton, the tertiary formations being seen resting on each other till they reposed on the chalk. From Bembridge Point the strata under the chalk became visible, till they are mixed together in confusion at the Undercliff. From time to time the president gave place to Captain Ibbetson, who described in detail the various strata as they were passed, and Dr. Fitton undertook to explain the causes of the great landslip which had produced the Undercliff. The extraordinary confusion of strata there exhibited was attributed to the giving way of the gault, or clay, on which the superincumbent mass reposed, and thus the upper portions of the cliff were brought in immense masses down to the sea shore, and formed that peculiar and most remarkable feature of the Isle of Wight scenery. Proceeding westward, developments of the green sands and their accompanying strata were from time to time described, alternately by Sir Roderick Murchison and Captain Ibbetson, till the ship arrived off Black Gang Chine. On passing the high downs at Donnose, Sir John Herschell discoursed on a curious deviation of the plummet from the perpendicular, which had been observed by the Ordnance surveyors when they made that point a station for their trigonometrical survey. Sir John Herschell observed that this deviation could not be accounted for by the contiguity of mountain masses, as in other cases of observed deviation, but he thought it must be attributed to the presence of some denser mass underneath the superficial strata, which attracted the plummet towards it. When arrived off Black Gang Chine the ship lay to, and the company landed. The operation of landing them in the three boats belonging to the ship, which was moored nearly a mile off the shore, occupied so long a time, that the original design of walking along the beach to the junction of the wealden formation with the sand was abandoned, and after Sir Roderick and Dr. Fitton had expatiated on the remarkable points presented to view, the company re-embarked. The sea at Black Gang Chine was beautifully transparent, and the pebbles at the bottom could be seen at a great depth. At that point there was an accession to the party of Dr. Buckland, Mrs. Lyell, and others, who had made the overland passage from Cowes. When Dr. Buckland got on the deck from the boat, Sir Roderick Murchison proposed, "Three cheers for the Dean of Westminster," which were heartily given.

Dr. Buckland brought with him a large blue bag, which he placed on a bench, and proceeded to open it. A crowd immediately collected round him, in the expectation that he was about to exhibit some curious fossil specimens, but the contents were of a different kind. In the first place, there were a number of tiles, manufactured by Mr. Ainslie's process, on which the doctor said a few words. He then pulled out an immense crab, which he said he had purchased at Newport, and he delivered an amusing and instructive lecture on crabs and their habits, giving particular directions how to choose a crab. The specimen exhibited weighed about four pounds. He said he had purchased it for 1s. 4d. and it would be sufficient for his dinner for three or four days. After discoursing on the crab, he next drew from the bag a "pocket pistol," which he said was charged with sherry; and pulling out the cork, he drank the health of the company amidst great laughter. He then offered the bottle to a few friends near him, and thus concluded the lecture of the bag.

It was now nearly three o'clock, and the company began to retire to the cabin to get their separate dinners, the tranquillity of the sea greatly favouring such an operation. On arriving at Freshwater Bay, Sir Roderick Murchison again held forth, and pointed out the geological axis of the island, the strata, of which he said they had hitherto seen a descending section, would be seen in an ascending series until they arrived at the upper tertiary beds on which Southampton rests. After passing outside the Needles, Alum Bay, with its beautifully coloured cliffs, was in full view, and there again the company landed, but without nearly so much loss of time as at Black Gang Chine, as a number of boats put off from shore to assist in the debarkation. The president then directed attention to the extraordinary character of the chalk cliffs, which are in vertical strata with distinct layers of pebbles, also vertical, from which it appeared that the chalk now vertical at one time formed the shore of the ocean, and that it and the adjoining vertical strata of coloured sands had been uplifted by some subterranean force to their present positions. Half an hour was permitted to the company to ramble about and collect specimens from this beautiful bay, and it was not till six o'clock that all were again on board. Before dusk Sir Roderick Murchison gave his final lecture, and congratulated the company on the extremely fine day with which they had been favoured, and expressed his hope that the company had been gratified. He was loudly cheered, and afterwards one of the gentlemen of the local committee proposed thanks to their president for his successful command of the excursion, and for his persevering endeavours to contribute to their instruction. The motion was carried by loud acclamations; and thanks having been passed to Sir John Herschell and to Dr. Buckland, they also addressed the company. Soon afterwards darkness closed in, and it was not till half-past nine that the ship arrived at the pier.

PRINCE ALBERT'S VISIT.

Southampton, Monday.—As the time approached when it was expected Prince Albert would arrive, the pier was thronged, and the president, accompanied by several chief officers of the association, was in readiness to attend his Royal Highness. The mayor and corporation of Southampton were also present, for the purpose of presenting an address. The Fairy came to the pier punctually at eleven o'clock, and the Prince was received with salvos of artillery and loud cheering. The mayor and corporation then approached and presented an address, to which the Prince replied:—He said, he begged to thank the mayor and corporation of Southampton for their kind address, and that he felt much pleasure in visiting them on the occasion of the meeting of this scientific and great society. The Prince first visited the mathematical and physical section, where Professor Phillips read an interesting report on anemometry, which gave rise to a short discussion. In this section, of which Sir John Herschell is president, Prince Albert occupied a large easy chair, in the situation usually occupied by the president, and Sir John Herschell sat on his left hand and Sir Roderick Murchison on his right. At the close of the discussion on anemometry, his Royal Highness proceeded to the mechanical section, to hear Mr. Fairbairn explain the construction of the proposed tubular bridges across the Conway and the Menai Straits. In this section, of which Professor Willis is president, his Royal Highness occupied one of the end seats on the platform. The Prince then visited all the other sections, and appeared to take much interest in the papers that were read. The town was all on the *qui vive*, and crowds followed the carriage from section to section, and his Royal Highness was loudly cheered as he passed along. At two o'clock the Fairy, with her Majesty on board, came again to the pier, and Prince Albert embarked amidst general demonstrations of rejoicing.

Anemometry.—The report of Professor Phillips on anemometry, which was read before Prince Albert, after describing the defects of the instruments at present contrived for measuring the velocity and force of the wind, proceeded to mention a new principle, which he suggested as likely to be applicable for the production of an instrument free from those defects. In the anemometer thus suggested it is proposed to measure the velocity of air by the rapidity of evaporation and the cold produced thereby. When the bulb of a thermometer covered with cotton wool is immersed in water, and exposed to the air, the evaporation is known to produce a given amount of diminution of temperature, and when the thermometer is moved through the air, the rapidity of evaporation is increased. In the trials Professor Phillips made, he first ascertained the amount of diminution by simple exposure, and then raised the temperature, by the heat of the hand, to that of the air, and marked, by a second watch, the rapidity of the cooling when the hand was withdrawn. By repeating this process in tranquil air, and when the thermometer was in motion, he was enabled to ascertain the increased rates of cooling by various degrees of speed, and, on the other hand, to tell the amount of speed by the rapidity of cooling. He tested this instrument on the South Western Railway; and when the carriages were moving with the velocity of thirty-six miles an hour, his new anemometer indicated correctly that amount of velocity when it was held at a distance of two feet from the carriage. Professor Phillips did not profess to have constructed a perfect instrument, but his object was to call attention to the principle on which he thought an accurate instrument for measuring the velocity of the wind might be constructed.

The Tubular Bridge across the Menai Straits.—The most interesting paper read to-day was a description, by Mr. Fairbairn, in an abridged form, of Mr. Stephenson's proposed tubular bridges across the Menai Straits and across the river Conway. Mr. Fairbairn stated that chain bridges were found to be quite incompatible for railway purposes, as the weight of the engine produced so great a curvature on the platform immediately before the wheels. After stating the impossibility of constructing a bridge on arches of the span and height required for the free navigation of ships, Mr. Fairbairn said that even the original plan of supporting the tubular bridge by chains had been abandoned. He described the difficulties which had been found to exist against making the tubes circular, for in every instance where such tubes were tested by weights, the metal puckered up. It was, therefore, determined to make the tube of a rectilinear form, nearly square, and to divide the top and bottom into double rows of square cells, as best calculated to prevent puckering, and to support the platform. By the present construction, the square tube will support itself from pier to pier. Model bridges had been made of the form proposed, and of one-sixth the size, which had been proved by great weights. One of these model bridges bore a weight of 56 tons without breaking, though made of metal very much slighter, even according to its proportionate size, than the bridge will be. The bridge over the Menai Straits will be calculated to sustain a weight of 2206 tons, which is four times the weight that could under any circumstances be placed upon it. Conway bridge, which will be constructed in the same manner, will be 400 feet from pier to pier. There was a beautifully executed model of that bridge on the table.

CHINESE METHOD OF BORING.

Mr. Vignolles read a paper in the mechanical section on the Chinese method of boring, as practised on the Continent, and as applicable to the boring of Artesian wells, and for the ventilation of mines. The ordinary method of boring is to screw together rods of one inch or more in diameter, adding the lengths (which are of six or eight feet) as the bore-hole is deepened. On the bottom of these rods the various cutting tools are screwed, and it is the tedious operation of lifting, lowering, screwing, and unscrewing these rods, and the liability of the cutting tools to get jambed, and the twisting, bending, and breaking of the rods, which constitute nine-tenths of the labour, expense, and delay of the old mode. A method of boring is employed on various parts of the continent, and particularly at the Saarbruck coal mines, which is called the percussion or Chinese method. This process has been long practised in China, where they have thus bored to the depth of 1000 feet and more. Instead of the tedious and expensive method of boring with rods, one heavy bar of cast iron, from 6 to 10 feet in length and of proportionate diameter—4 to 6 inches—is furnished at the lower end with a cutting tool, combined with a suction-pipe, and is suspended from one end of a rope, passing over a large pulley fixed over the bore hole. The other end of the rope is wound round a windlass, and the whole is worked like winding up and lowering down a bucket in an ordinary well; a contrivance is attached to let the weighted tool fall down from any required height. As the rope is raised up and down over the wheel, torsion gives to this heavy tool a circular motion quite sufficient to change the place of the chisel at each descent. Bore-holes of from 18 inches to 2 feet in diameter, to a very great depth (several hundred yards), for the purpose of ventilation at the Saarbruck mines, have been sunk with facility and economy. Mr. Vignolles then explained the advantage of combining this Chinese method of boring with the improved system of Fauvelle.

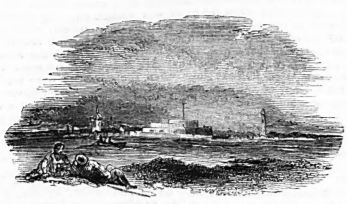
On Wednesday evening, the mayor, Joseph Lobb, Esq., entertained the presidents and most distinguished members of the association. Twenty-two sat down to dinner, among whom were Sir John Herschell, Sir R. J. Murchison, Professor Owen, Mr. C. Lyall, and other *savans*. Southampton we consider fortunate on the occasion of the scientific congress held there, to have, at the head of its municipality, the representative of a very scientific family for many generations. Originally from Cornwall, Richard Lobb, Esq., in 1659, was high sheriff and member of parliament for that county. His son was the celebrated Independent minister, Stephen Lobb, whose intimacy with James II. occasioned him to be called "the Jacobite Independent;" and history records to his credit that his decline at court was occasioned by his repeated endeavours, through the influence he possessed, to obtain the repeal of the odious Test enactments. His wife was also a descendant of Walter Raleigh. Of his three children, Samuel, the youngest, was great grandfather of the present mayor of Southampton; and his two brothers, Richard and Theophilus, greatly distinguished themselves as philosophic inquirers into the secrets of nature. The latter was an eminent physician in London, and a fellow of the Royal Society. Richard was author of "The Contemplative Philosopher," a work well worthy, from its character and objects, to be ranked with the more recent Bridgewater treatises. The family of the Lobbs have been long known in Southampton, and respected for their probity and worth. The name is German, of which the English form is Love. This is corroborated by the motto of the family arms—*amor gignit amorem*; and the crest, the boar spear, allusive to the favourite diversion of Adonis.

Probable Sub-Marine Volcano.—The ship Helena, on her late passage from Batavia to Canton, when in latitude 16 N., lon. 125 E., fell in with immense fields of floating pumice stones, apparently not having been long erupted, as samples that were picked up were perfectly clear of slime or grass, which would not have been the case had they been long afloat. Many pieces were as large as a common bucket. The nearest land to the windward was the Mariannes or Ladrone Islands, about one thousand miles off. It seems impossible that it could have come from thence, nor could it have come from Luconia, dead to windward.

The New Nuisance Act.—A case at the Mansion House, on Wednesday, led Mr. Alderman Wilson to notice the importance of the act passed in the last session, entitled "An Act for the more speedy removal of certain nuisances." He said it was his determination to use all his own influence to carry out the provisions of that act, and he trusted that the intelligence and public spirit of all classes would be combined for the same object. Under the first section it was competent for the town council of any corporate town, or for the commissioners of police, or the trustees for the drainage, paving, or cleansing of any town, or in case there should be no such town council, commissioners, or trustees of any town, borough, city, or place, then that it shall be lawful for the guardians of the poor, upon receiving a certificate in writing, from two duly qualified medical practitioners, of the filthy and unwholesome condition of any dwelling-house or other building, or of the accumulation of any offensive or noxious matter, or of the existence of any foul or offensive drain, privy, or cesspool, to lay a complaint before two justices, who shall summon the owner or occupier, and unless sufficient cause shall be shown to the contrary, shall forthwith make an order in writing for the removal or abatement of the nuisance in the certificate described. There was also a provision in the act, giving the magistrates power to excuse an occupier on the ground of poverty, and to defray the consequent necessary expenses of the removal of nuisances out of the poor rates. The legislature had done its duty in passing this excellent act, and he trusted that the public bodies entrusted with the execution of its powers, would not neglect theirs.

THE QUEEN'S VOYAGE.

Sketches of her Majesty and her suite during her several tours have always been a favourite subject of ours. Go where she will, our eyes follow her; and, say what people may, we please ourselves and



HURST POINT.

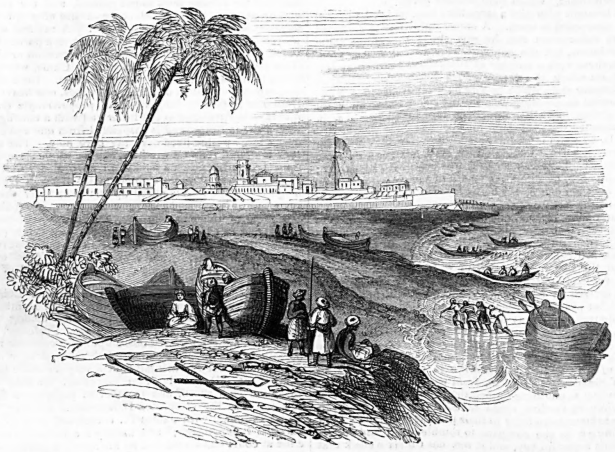
not them by the frequent recurrence to those scenes of pleasure. We feel delight in them, because we know that one who deserves happiness well, is enjoying the reality. As opportunity will not allow us to go, we visit the Queen by bringing pictured representations before our eyes; and in this way, also, our paper becomes a vehicle of thought, that conveys to the hearts of millions a sovereign whose home is there, and who is justly proud of an occupation so sincerely awarded her. The last occasion of our seeing the Queen was at Southampton. She was on the deck of the steamer waiting for her royal spouse, whose decidedly literary turn had involved a long visit to the British Association, then assembled in the town, and of which he is a most distinguished *savan*, and the only honorary member. The character of the poop appointments and appliances for royal convenience on such occasions, we thought might be usefully given, and we accordingly have taken this opportunity to illustrate them, referring the reader to a succeeding page for another illustration of an interesting incident connected with her Majesty's recent channel trip.



SCENE ON THE POOP OF THE VICTORIA AND ALBERT.

PESTILENCE IN INDIA.

Pestilence, in the shape of the cholera, has fearfully ravaged our recently conquered territory on the north-eastern parts of India. It is absurd to look upon this as a judgment for our sins of aggression, as some would have it to be. An ignorant perception of providence — a contracted view of the moral economy which directs the destiny of man, could alone have suggested this retrogression of opinion, this re-adopting of an exploded philosophy, that would make us believe that the world and all the phenomena of life, moral and physical, were subordinate to the purposes of a being, but a few removes from a worm. Scinde, like every other country of little altitude above the sea, and intersected by the numerous streams of a large delta, is, from situation, and not from the sins of its inhabitants, subject to the usual consequences resulting from such situations. Periodically, is observed to be produced, vapours and other emanations from the land and water, the effect of which, upon animal life, is frightfully destructive. It would be singular, however, if even this had not some useful object to effect in the economy of God. We are acquainted with so many of his concealed mercies, that we ourselves firmly believe it, and we are confirmed in this, and feel a corresponding gratitude, because to man has been given a means of obviating or remedying even greater apparent evils than this, and which he will also surmount as his knowledge increases. To shrink, then, from following up the opportunities we have obtained in Scinde; to improve, in the first place, the condition of the wretched inhabitants; and, in the second, to add to our own stock of information, would be to show great moral cowardice, and to prove ourselves traitors to the cause of civilisation, of which, in the East, the proud position of pioneers has been allotted to us. No, cost what it may, either in men or money, Scinde ought to be retained; and whilst we accord all honour to the brave men who die, what have these so-called victims to complain of, if, by their living exertions, they leave a lasting memorial in the information collected. The minute infusoria that build up with their bodies the coral reefs, the first homes of men in otherwise uninhabited seas, know as little the object of their death as those labourers in science who complain of the fate that dooms them to die, forgetful that the truths they collect are imperishable and cumulative — immortal evidence and memory of the devotedness of the good.

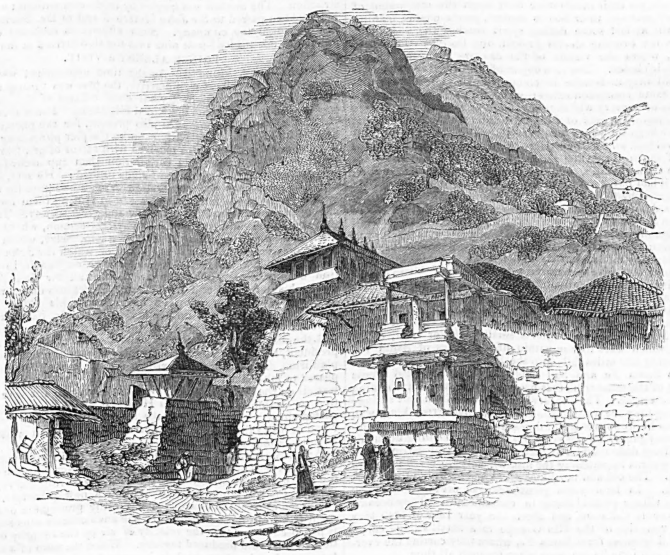


MADRAS.

Madras is another situation in India which appears to have been visited by the cholera. This to us is unaccountable on the usual plea of unhealthy situation. Marshy as some of its contiguous localities may be, no coast in this quarter of the globe is visited with more invigorating and malaria cleansing breezes than this. The real fact is, we are entirely ignorant of the exciting causes of this destructive disease, whether it be in the earth, or in the water, or in the air — whether it be in the food we eat, or the fluids we drink. All classes are afflicted alike — the high and the low, the European as well as the native. Every new medical observer detects fresh facts, and with these advances a new medicine, each and all of which promising to be, the panacea which is to relieve the earth of this dreadful plague. We put no faith in any of them. They generally deceive themselves, and then innocently lead others into error. Death generally has been the price of confidence in such nostrums. Our conscience, though, upbraids us with raising injurious doubts as to the power of medicine; and as the feeling might operate disadvantageously, we can only say that the doctors may retort upon us that it is evident, at all events, we know nothing about the business. We have this advantage, however, that no deaths will be laid to our door after this explanation, though we recommend as eminently useful strong mustard emetics and hot local stimuli, such as cayenne or pepper of any sort; and a careful avoidance of all diffusible ones, as brandy, æther, or camphor.



DESERT OF SCINDE.



HILL COUNTRY OF SCINDE.—SUMMER RESIDENCE.

RAILWAY TRAVELLING IN AMERICA.—Every state in the union being sovereign as respects all internal measures and interests, such undertakings as railways, canals, manufactories, and the deepening of rivers, form the chief business of their legislative deliberations. There are now 30 of those states in the grand union, each having its own parliamentary machinery. The expense of getting bills through these legislatures seldom exceeds a few hundred dollars each, and sometimes not more than 100 dollars (20*l.*). The Americans are very economical in making their railways. They do not delight in magnificent depôts or entrances, and they never lay more than one track. The opposite trains set out at opposite ends of the track at such hours as enable them to meet at an arranged point on the road, where there is a collateral lie-by, and the first arrived train turns into this deviation until the other comes up, when, after the engineers supply themselves with fuel and water, and the passengers take some refreshment, both trains proceed upon their respective routes. The interior of their railway carriage is different from yours. The American carriage is a long omnibus-built apartment, capable of holding 50 persons. It is fitted up with a series of well-cushioned seats; each seat holds two persons, and right through the centre of them is an open passage for the egress and ingress of all who wish to move. While the train is in full motion, the collector or conductor walks all through his long train of carriages, surveying his passengers, collecting their tickets, &c. The company generally consists of one half ladies, who have in these railway conveyances no exclusive seat rooms: they are perfect heroines in travel. An American lady, married or unmarried, will pass, unaccompanied, 300 miles in the railway cars or steam-boats.

NEWSPAPER

STREET ARCHITECTURE OF THE METROPOLIS.

Since the opening of new Oxford Street, the subject of street architecture has become one of much public interest. Regarding the topic in an architectural point of view, an intelligent contemporary remarks: —

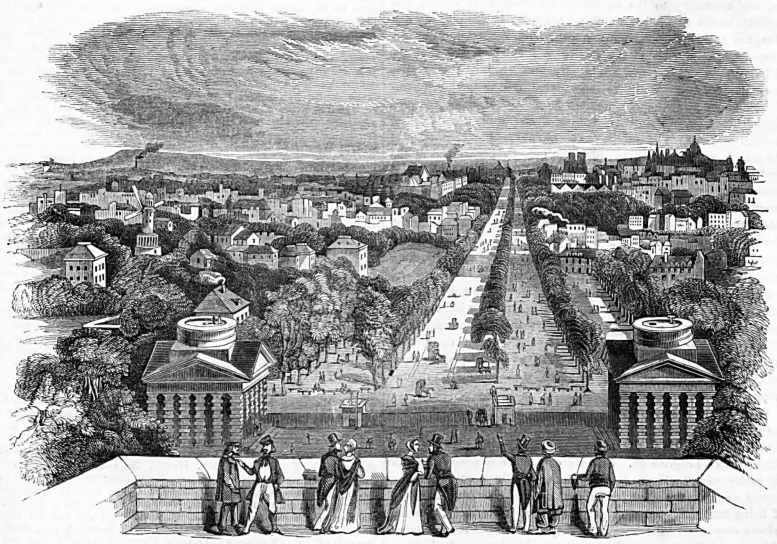
It is surprising that the architecture of streets has not received the requisite attention in architectural treatises. Probably when several styles were not practised at one time, this general effect would be partly gained without particular attention being directed to it, and there would be a character of architecture similar to that in some streets in Italian cities, and which is beginning to appear in Pall Mall. But this is not strictly what we mean when we speak of street architecture, which has reference to those circumstances in which many different premises are combined in one façade, which must itself be a portion of the general design of the street. As Regent Street was perhaps the first attempt at any thing like street architecture, and is popularly considered to be a fine example, it would not be well to omit some reference to the causes of this general opinion, one certainly not warranted by the result of an examination into particulars which would show an assemblage of designs, few of them, taken singly, being very creditable to the architect. We shall probably find, omitting the importance which is generally given to the effect of a street by sufficiency of width and length, that there is general symmetry in outline and elevation, whilst there is some variety, sufficient to prevent insipidity in several façades. These or similar general characteristics would probably be even more apparent, were not those faults in modern street architecture, shop fronts and cement, here more than commonly obtrusive. Many years elapsed subsequent to the opening of Regent Street, when the formation of several new lines gave an opportunity for practice such as does not often occur. Architecture had wholly altered its character in the interval, and it must be conceded had greatly advanced. New principles seemed to be at work that had slept since the days of Hawksmoor and Burlington and Chambers. Windows and cornices received their appropriate decorations, proportion was more regarded, and ornament employed with less sparing hand. Still we cannot consider that the requirement of good street architecture were reached in Moorgate Street and King William Street; they are little in advance of Regent Street in general character, whilst there is scarcely any variety in component parts.

We have thus endeavoured to show that hitherto, when street architecture has been spoken of, something very different from the full meaning of the term has been intended; that an elevation which may be fitted for its locality in the street is often so described, when the term would more properly apply to an assemblage of buildings, and to general character of design. We say, then, that when circumstances are more favourable, as in late instances, a general character of massiveness, or lightness, of height, of verticality, or horizontal line should predominate; but that, consistently with such general requirements, variety of design is desirable. At present the building of five stories in height towers above its neighbours of three; cement is used everywhere to conceal the defects of modern brickwork, and each householder paints his residence of the colour which suits him best, carefully showing the edge of his property and his paint up the middle of any intermediate pilaster. A whole facade of heavy architecture rests upon a basement of glass, marking how little we think about precedent in making this appear the weakest part of the structure; and sign boards extend the full length of the front, serving to communicate fire in case of that disaster. In Cranbourn Street and new Oxford Street we find that attention has been directed to the subject of our remarks, and the designs, though open to criticism, are far beyond the class of Regent Street. Indeed, in the former case, there is a good general character, whilst in the details of window dressings and cornices there is much that we should be able to praise. New Oxford Street is however the occasion of present remarks, and as it is a street of some extent and architectural pretension may aptly illustrate our subject.

The main points to be observed are, that detached edifices be made to tell the story of their occupation; streets, the kind of residents they are built to accommodate; and roads, public avenues and approaches be arranged of sufficient width and length as to convey suitable ideas of national grandeur. The Bazaar in St. James's Street and the Avenue de Neuilly, Paris, may be cited as fine examples of the practice we wish to see enforced.



ST. JAMES'S STREET BAZAAR.



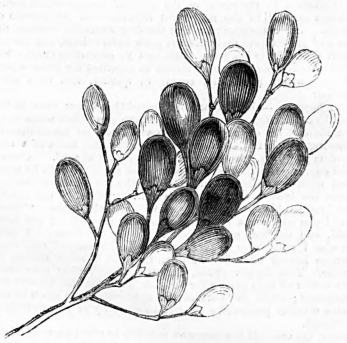
AVENUE DE NEUILLY, PARIS (viewed from the Summit of L'Arc de Triomphe).

POISONOUS BERRIES.

A recent case reported in our police columns, in which several persons were poisoned by eating the berries of some noxious plants, induce us to give engravings of the two most common in our hedges.

Solanum dulcamara, an indigenous perennial climbing plant, common in wet and shady places. It has a remarkably zigzag stem, with alternate spearshaped leaves; the flowers resemble those of the potato, but are smaller, and are succeeded by a cluster of red berries. This plant is called woody nightshade, to distinguish it from the atropa belladonna, or deadly nightshade, to which plant our next engraving refers.

Atropa, a genus of dicotyledonous plants, belonging to the natural order solaneæ, and consisting for the most part of poisonous species. It is distinguished from other genera of the same natural order by its regular bell-shaped corolla, its five-parted permanent calyx, which never acquires a bladdery appearance, and by its succulent fruit.

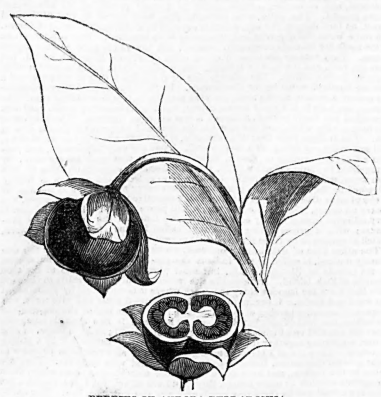


BERRIES OF SOLANUM DULCAMARA.

Atropa belladonna, deadly nightshade or dwale, is found not unfrequently in thickets and hedges in this country. The whole plant is of a lightish green colour, except the flowers, which are large, and of a dingy brownish purple, and the berries, which are of the rich deep black of black cherries. The root is perennial, the stem grows about two feet high, leaves acute, with oblong figure, tapering to each end. The flowers are bell-shaped, larger than those of the harebell, and placed singly in the bosom of the leaves. The odour of the whole plant is nauseous and offensive, as if to warn us of its venomous nature. It is in the leaves, root, and berries that the poison resides; and particularly in the berries, which, from their resemblance to cherries, have often been eaten by children with fatal consequences.



ATROPA BELLADONNA.



BERRIES OF ATROPA BELLADONNA.

The active property of belladonna, though most commonly remarked in the fruit, exists also in the leaves, and especially in the roots, both of which have the same acrid narcotic property. In cases of poisoning by the berries, either of the solanum dulcamara or atropa belladonna, emetics should be used as speedily as possible, and moderate venesection is of service.

AGRICULTURE AND HORTICULTURE.

EXHAUSTING PROPERTIES OF VEGETABLES. — The power of vegetables to exhaust the soil of the principles necessary to their growth, is remarkably exemplified in certain fungi. Mushrooms are said never to rise in two successive seasons on the same spot; and the production of the phenomena called "fairy rings," had been ascribed by Dr. Wollaston to the power of the peculiar fungus which forms it to exhaust the soil of the nutriment necessary for the growth of the species. The consequence is that the ring annually extends, for no seeds will grow where their parents grew before them, and the interior part of the circle has been exhausted by preceding crops; but where the fungus has died, nourishment is supplied for grass, which usually rises within the circle, coarse in quality, and of a dark green colour.

WHEAT SOWING. — Experience has proved that wheat sown in the morning, in a thick fog, is more subject to the smut than when sown in the middle of the day: of this we have a curious illustration in the following anecdote. A farmer, on working the lands of a rich commandery at Malta, was found sitting on a sack of seed. It was a beautiful day, the sun shining brilliantly, and not a cloud to be seen. A friend went up to him and inquired why he was not sowing. "Because the land is ill," said the farmer. "What is the matter with it?" replied his friend. "It sweats," said the other. "Stoop down, and you will see a cold vapour coming from it. I am sixty years old, and this was pointed out to me by my father. I shall wait, or else I shall have black wheat." He considered this transpiration as having an influence upon the seed, if sown during its occurrence. This farmer added, that in the preceding year there had only been two days proper for sowing, and that the harvest was most abundant; while the part of the field which was sown in unfavourable weather produced a prodigious quantity of smutted corn. —*The Plough.*

MEADOW GRASS. — It is a common practice in some parts of England, but more particularly in Wiltshire, to rail off the meadow grass in spring for sheep, in the same manner as is done with turnips; enclosing them on such a portion of grass as they may finish in one day, leaving spaces for the lambs to get through and feed upon the fresh grass. This is certainly a most laudable practice, as it makes the most of the grass. This is certainly a most laudable practice, as it makes the most of the grass, and manures the field equally and to greater perfection. One acre of good grass in Wiltshire is considered sufficient to serve five hundred coupie for one day.

THE KAFFIR WAR.

Papers from the Cape of Good Hope to the 24th June arrived on Wednesday. The governor-general was concentrating his forces at Graham's Town, and it appeared that some of the Kaffir tribes had retired beyond the colonial boundary, leaving only a few marauding parties to harass the settlers. It was supposed that the governor-general would act on the offensive when his reinforcements were brought up from Port Elizabeth. Last frontier post, says the "South African Advertiser" of June 24., which arrived on Monday afternoon, brings nothing new of any consequence. Another detachment of waggons had been passed safely through Trompetter's Drift to Fort Peddie, and there seems to have been no more fighting in that quarter. It is stated that 3500 burghers from the western districts have crossed the Gamptoos river; 200 of these, with their waggons, arrived in Graham's Town on Sunday, the 14th instant. Commandant Linde, with 200 Willemdam burghers and 200 Tambookies, marched forward from Uitenhage on the previous Wednesday. Four hundred Worcester burghers, under Du Toit, with several other parties, had reached Uitenhage. Thus in a few weeks more the colonial forces, of all sorts, will be ready to enter on the real business of the campaign. In the mean time, though the Kaffirs have disappeared from the neighbourhood of the villages and "legers" on the immediate frontier, parties of marauders are found as far down as Uitenhage, in search of cattle, nearly a hundred miles from their own border. Nothing seems to be publicly known respecting the movement or intentions of the Kaffirs. If they ever meditated an attack on the colony in overwhelming numbers, as some have supposed, they have lost their opportunity. Such men as Macomo, Botma, or Stock, who have known the colony, and the power it can in no long time bring to bear upon them, must begin to be sensible that they are in the very jaws of destruction. The sparse and scattered population of the immediate frontier, with some 1500 soldiers, have, in effect, repulsed their whole force as invaders. Though cattle have been captured, the loss of men on the Kaffir side compared with that of the colonists and troops, cannot but be felt by them as a decisive proof of their utter incapacity to continue the contest on anything like equal terms. What, then, can they expect now that the number of effective military is more than doubled on their front, while the frontier colonists have been reinforced by five or six thousand men from the rear? They trust, no doubt, to the bush, or the ravines and thickets of their country; but in the winter even this resource fails them, for in the months of July and August the cold and rain on the mountains are fatal to their cattle, and the plains will be occupied or commanded by the troops and burghers.

SUBSTITUTES FOR THE POTATO.

Mr. A. Gesner has addressed a letter to the secretary of the Royal Agricultural Society of Prince Edward's Island, in which he states that during his geological *reconnoissance* of the island, he has embraced every opportunity to seek for the esculent roots upon which the aborigines subsisted formerly. With the aid of two intelligent Micmac Indians, he has obtained two kinds of farinaceous roots, "as promising in their appearance as were the indigenous potatoes of Virginia carried to Ireland by Sir Walter Raleigh, from which the common kind was derived." Mr. Gesner promises, as soon as his public duties are finished, to prosecute the inquiry. In the meantime, he will forward specimens of the roots to agricultural societies in England and the neighbouring provinces; and he has already engaged several good farmers in Prince Edward's Island to try experiments with them. His account of the roots is as follows:—

The first root was found at Hog Island, in Richmond Bay. It is called by the Indians *mus-qua-sete*. When discovered (Aug. 3.) the top of the plant had withered, and no correct opinion could be formed respecting its appearance above ground. The bulbs, now perfectly ripe, were found in the hard-wood forest, an inch deep in the black soil, which is covered by a thin layer of decayed leaves. To some bulbs the dry tops and ligaments were attached. The surface where these roots are found is completely shaded; but the soil is good and the aspect warm. They may be obtained in other parts of Prince Edward's Island, but they are rare, and it was with difficulty that a pint of them could be procured by a whole Indian family. The average size of the bulbs is that of cherries, but a few were found of much larger dimensions. In their appearance they resemble the common potato, having apparently the peculiar indentations called eyes. The skin of the bulb is of a rusty brown colour, and the ligament by which each was nourished was found perfect, although it was dry from ripeness. The interior of the bulb is very white, and the root has the taste and odour of the potato in use. The Indians state that this vegetable, if kept either in a dry or moist state, will not suffer any decay for a long period. They are very farinaceous, and contain a larger per centage of starch, which resembles that made from wheat; by being dried the bulb shrinks a little, but it immediately expands on being thrown into warm water. As an article of food it is excellent, and as such is highly esteemed by the Indians, who generally remove every root as soon as the *habitat* of the plant is discovered. It contains, I think, much nutritive matter, is wholesome, and I have no doubt, if properly cultivated, it will prove to be a valuable esculent. The plant is very different from a variety of wild artichoke found in the neighbouring provinces; with it grows a long white root called by the aborigines *caa-chook*, which is employed by them for medicinal purposes.

The other kind of wild farinaceous root, which is more plentiful than the one already noticed, is called by the Indians sau-gaa-ban. It was found on several of the islands in Richmond Bay, but most plentiful at the bases of the sand mounds of Fish Island. Its favourite site seems to be among the sand hills that form the lagoons along the coast, where it is nourished by decomposed sea weed and shells. It occurs in the midst of matted grass and wild tares, and frequently occupies patches of several square rods. The leaf of the sau-gaa-ban resembles the leaf of cultivated potato. The stock is like a small vine; the roots are situated two inches below the surface of the soil; and the bulbs, of oval figure, are strung together like beads, attached to each other by a strong ligament. They are of a blackish brown colour, and in some respects resemble potatoes in their general characters, being dry, farinaceous, and very nutritive. They are eaten by the Indians, and have saved many from starvation at times when, from boisterous weather or other causes, they could not escape from the islands; yet they are considered by them less palatable than the mus-qua-sete. The existence of both varieties, and their sites, the natives have long endeavoured to keep secret from the white inhabitants, and their preservation on the island may be ascribed to the absence of wild animals at those isolated places, for the racoon, woodchuck, and porcupine devour them greedily. The plant is very hardy, and the stock that remains in the ground during the winter sends up green shoots in the succeeding spring; the decayed tubes are found with ripe bulbs. This variety was found on the 12th day of August, at which time the blossoms had disappeared, and the seeds had probably fallen, although the bulbs are not ripe at the date of this communication. I have eaten some of the roots, and found them very dry, mealy, and palatable.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Paler. *The agreement is useless unless stamped. An amicable arrangement should be made.*

Tyro. *A license is requisite under the new act before a billiard table can be opened.*

J. C. *will find a list of the Privy Council in the "Pictorial Almanack." He can write to the president.*

A Subscriber *should apply on the subject of the average price of corn as regulating commutation, to the Tithe Commission Office, 9. Somerset Place.*

Query. *Write to Birmingham.*

W. M. G. *We shall be happy to see a specimen.*

D. L. L. *The Sovereign.*

A. Z. *Dr. Baxter's "Handbook of Chemistry" and Mitchell's "Treatise on Agricultural Analysis" will afford the information asked for.*

Subscriber 10,953, *who inquires about iron steamers, and their capabilities for resisting shot, is referred to the columns of the "United Service Gazette."*

The Pictorial Times

LONDON, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 19. 1846.

THE COURT.

HER MAJESTY and the Royal Family still enjoy the sea breezes of Osborne, but as the fine weather can scarcely be expected to continue much longer, we may anticipate the early return of the Court to London and Windsor. The QUEEN and PRINCE ALBERT enjoy daily drives in the char-a-banc—the present of Louis Philippe. On Tuesday they went to Newport, returning by way of Barton, while the younger scions of the regal house were spending their usual morning in the grounds of Osborne House.

A WORD TO THE MEDICAL PROFESSION.

WE wish we could say to the wise. Our task would then be an easy one. As it is we fear insult in return for our endeavour to inform and improve them. That shall not deter us. We feel like what we could imagine the most sensible bull of the four did, when he saw the success with which the lion divided his brethren from each other, and then devoured them in detail. Want of union is want of common sense. Everything in nature, physical or moral, is a compound of individual nothings, formed around a centre, but which produce a mighty creation. Death or destruction of form follows any breach of integrity in the law of unity in bodies. Are the members of the most *scientific* profession the last to be convinced, of the necessity of merging individual caprice into a determination to combine for some general principle of order, and to re-establish their character so wofully disgraced by their disunion and the gross personal antipathy, which they mix up with every question of medical reform. In the meantime their governing bodies, the so-called medical and surgical corporations, consider the members as sheep, whom they devour at pleasure; and because the watch-dog who apprises them of their danger is a noisy political, they turn up their tails at his advice, or stand to be eaten and laughed at by their wolfish pastors, satisfied with merely bleating some idle prayers to Jupiter for relief. Now this is what we justly charge against the medical profession. They do not know who their friends are. Let us tell them. In the first place, those advisers are not well-disposed, who recommend a gross act of ingratitude, as the commencement of proceedings against the iniquitous and greedy corporations before mentioned. Wakley, whatever his faults may be, should be first acknowledged to have done the profession great and good service. Of this there can be no question. Look at the increased advantages and facilities for obtaining professional knowledge at every school of medicine in the kingdom. Was not the spirit of renovation first awakened by the effusions contained in the columns of the Lancet? That which was vile and hidden was brought to light and died; that which was really good has grown stronger and stronger, and one weed alone, ingratitude, prevents its farther advancement at present.

Then, again, will not the assistant surgeons of the navy bear grateful testimony to the usefulness of Wakley, as indeed the students ought to do, but which we are sorry to see they do not. Has not their position, both in rank and character, been advanced by the appeals to the justice and common sense of the Admiralty, which he was continually making, until their claims were attended to? Will they forget what is due to their champion, and join in the cry against him, which alone has prevented him from putting the finishing stroke to his great work of medical reform? The public, too, ought not to observe unaffected the schism, which the treason of ingratitude has occasioned in the profession. They have been benefited most by Wakley's exertions. The improvement of medicine, both as a science and as a practice, comes home as a boon to every man. It would be an interesting statistical table, that would enable us to compare the chances of life a quarter of a century ago, with the greatly increased value of it at the present day. Remotely this important public benefit may be traced to the advance in knowledge and practical skill which the doctor of the million, the general practitioner, has made since the close and contracting influences of grasping *pures* and selfish physicians have been counteracted by Wakley. These he has compelled to give, against their own private interests, an education equal in every respect to their own, to the humblest village apothecary, that practices in the remotest part of the kingdom.

With the politics of Wakley we have nothing to do, nor has the profession. He may be a demagogue, an agitator, or a Chartist or a Whig. He is not of our creed a liberal, yet consistent Conservative progression. Still we can afford to praise him for the really good, he has undeniably done; and in a corresponding degree we scorn the mean jealousy of obliged creatures, ashamed of being benefited, and who act the lie of ingratitude, to make believe they could have been what they are, without the assistance of Wakley. Faugh! on such miserable snobbishness. Stultifying all the good that has been hitherto done, by the immense power, the division in the profession throws into the hands of the common enemy. Until such conduct is abandoned, such sentiments repudiated, we feel assured the profession will continue to exhibit the sad spectacle of helpless disunion, late events have proved it to be, and which is, as it most righteously deserves, a scorn and reproach to every just and sensible mind, and a striking example of the demoralising effect of forgetting or affecting to deny, the sources from whence any benefits received have been derived.

SOUTH AUSTRALIA.—RIGHTS OF THE CROWN.

By the Cleveland, arrived from Port Adelaide, papers have been received containing important news from that colony. A claim had been put in on the part of the Crown to the right of royalty to the produce of the mines. This step is exceedingly unpopular in the colony, and strong remonstrances will be presented to the home government against its enforcement. The following is an extract of his excellency's message:—

Acting with the advice and consent of the council of government, I have framed a few short rules, for the future disposal, by this government, of the waste lands of the crown in South Australia.

REGULATIONS.

His Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor, by and with the advice and consent of the council of government, has been pleased to establish the following as the regulations under which all crown lands will be hereinafter disposed of by him, under the provisions of the recited act. On waste lands of the Crown hereafter to be alienated or conveyed for any estate or interest, there will be reserved to her Majesty, her heirs, or successors, one fifteenth of all metal, and ores containing metals, lying upon, in, or under such lands, payable in kind, at the mouth of the pit, shaft or quarry from which they may be raised. This, together wi h reserved rights, will be inserted in the deeds of grant. A right of free access to all mines by duly appointed servants of the Crown. A right to select for free occupancy a portion of land, not exceeding one quarter of an acre, near the mouth of every pit, shaft, or gallery, or quarry, from which metallic minerals may be drawn, for a residence or store for such person or persons as may be appointed to receive the Queen's dish or dues, but for no other purpose, with privileges of access, or building thereon, and of removing buildings so erected.

All questions regarding the commutation or composition of royalties will be considered and determined by the governor in executive council; and applications for that purpose must therefore be addressed to his excellency the governor in executive council. Lands will in general be sold as heretofore, but with the reservations already stated. Lands known to contain metals and metallic ores may be obtained by lease, with the right of mining, for periods not exceeding 21 years, if so desired by capitalists. On applications for leases of lands with mining rights being approved by the governor in council, the leases will be proclaimed for sale at auction, in the same manner as lands intended for sale in fee simple. All leases so to be granted will contain clauses of forfeiture, and provisions for re-entry for non-payment of royalties, or for underletting or assignment of the whole or any portion of the lands by the lessee without license in that behalf first obtained from her Majesty, or the governor in council acting on that behalf for her Majesty; also a proviso that it shall not be lawful for her Majesty, or any person acting on behalf of her Majesty, to sell the reversionary estate expectant upon the determination of the lease without the consent in writing of the lessee or other party to whom the lease may belong.

DEATH OF THE EARL OF YARBOROUGH.

The Peninsular and Oriental Steam Company's vessel the Queen brought the intelligence that the above much respected peer died suddenly on the 10th inst. while on board his yacht the Kestrel, at Vigo. The noble earl left Cowes in July last, and had been cruising up to the moment of the melancholy occurrence, being unaccompanied by any member of his family. For the last few weeks he continued to complain of illness, but about a week since felt much improved, and a communication to that effect was forwarded to Lord and Lady Worsley. On the day in question it would appear that he had partaken freely of some grapes, and that shortly after the meal he was found quite dead. A special messenger left the town residence of the family in Arlington Street yesterday, for the purpose of informing Lord and Lady Worsley, now at Manby in Lincolnshire, of the noble earl's decease, whose remains are now being conveyed to England in the Kestrel yacht. The late earl filled the office of admiral of the coast, and the isle and county of Southampton. He was also nominally recorder of Grimsby and Newport, and a deputy lieutenant for Lincoln, a fellow of the Royal Society, a fellow of the Society of Arts, and commodore of the royal yacht squadron, being an ardent admirer of aquatic sports. By special permission of the Admiralty, his yacht displayed a broad pendant. The earldom has the patronage of 17 church livings. The family is descended from an eminent military commander of the reign of Elizabeth. Lord Worsley, M.P., succeed, to the title and estates, which latter lie in Linconshire and the Isle of Wight.

DEATH OF THE DUKE OF ATHOLL.

This nobleman expired on Tuesday, at his suburban place of abode, near St. John's Wood, where he had resided for some time back in strict seclusion. The deceased, John Murray, Duke of Atholl, Marquess of Tullibardine and Athoil, Earl of Strathtay and Strathardale, Viscount of Balquhida, Glenalmond, and Glenlyon, Baron Murray of Tullibardine, Lord Balvenie and Gask in the peerage of Scotland, Earl Strange Baron Strange and Murray in Great Britain, was born June the 26th, 1778, being the son of John, the fourth duke, by Jane, eldest daughter of the sixth Lord Cathcart. He was known as Marquess of Tullibardine up to September, 1830, when, by the death of his father, he succeeded to the dukedom. For some time previous to his death the deceased had been unwell, and has for several years been absent from society owing to a mental complaint. The late duke never was married, and is succeeded in the title and extensive family estates by Lord Glenlyon.

MISCELLANEOUS.

A TALE OF MISERY. — On Monday Mr. Carter held an inquest in Newington Workhouse on the body of Mary Ann George, a widow, who died in that institution under the following circumstances:—Mary George, an intelligent girl, about twelve years of age, said that the deceased was her mother. Her father, who was a smith, died on the 1st of May last. Since that time the family had been obliged to seek parochial relief. They had 2s. 6d. and five loaves of bread weekly from the parish. Since the death of witness's father, the deceased and witness had earned a trifle at shoebinding. They would sometimes bind as many as six pairs per day. They were paid after the rate of a penny a pair. They never had any meat for dinner, except sometimes on a Sunday. Her mother had no dinners since her father's death; she used to have breakfast and tea. The deceased at times wanted food; witness had known her to give the victuals to the children and go without herself. After the death of her father witness noticed a great change in her mother's health, resulting from bad living, she believed. She came into the house to be confined, in consequence of not having things at home. She was very thankful when she was admitted. Mr. Cox, the master of the workhouse, said that the deceased was admitted on the 30th of August. She was then in a very pale and debilitated state, and apparently in great pain. She said that she was then in the pains of labour. She was sent, to the lying-in ward, but two days afterwards she came to witness and said that she felt better, and would like to return to her family, as she did not know how they were going on. Witness recommended her to remain, and he told her that her family would be provided for by the guardians. Mr. John Garnon, assistant-surgeon and accoucheur to the poor-house, said that he was sent for to see deceased on the morning of Friday last, at half-past one. He attended immediately, and found that her labour had commenced, but was progressing very slowly, and to all appearance was not then likely to terminate for several hours. He therefore went away, and left word if deceased was worse he was to be sent for. About three o'clock the same morning he was again sent for, and on his arrival he found that deceased had been delivered of a still-born child. It had been dead two or three days before. The mother was likewise dead. He considered that she died from exhaustion; her constitution was not sufficiently strong to bear up against the shock of her labour. The jury having consulted, they returned a verdict in accordance with the medical testimony.

PROCLAMATIONS OF OUTLAWRY. — On Thursday, at the court of the sheriffs of Middlesex, Mr. Hemp, the officer, formerly called upon the following persons to surrender to their various creditors:—W. M. Higgins, the son of Thomas Gray; George Rutherford, at the suit of Samuel Reynolds; William Cunningham Burton, at the suit of Charles Curlewis; J. R. Gibney, at the suit of Onesiphorus Roberts; the Rev. James Houghton; Money Kyrle, clerk, at the suit of W. Thompson; Thomas Harris Wilson, at the suit of John Garrod; J. L. Wellesley, at the suit of Benjamin Spilsbury; John Twysden, at the suit of William Dines; Richard Augustus Seymour, at the suit of William Henry Vernon; W. R. Gardiner, at the suit of George Augustus Brown; Henry Lacy, at the suit of William Lillywhite; Mary Anne Perryman, at the suit of James Edward Pye; J. W. Gudge, at the suit of John Townshend; Thomas Flower, at the suit of William Greene; George Hicks, at the suit of William Henry Savage; Arthur Wellesley Williams, at the suit of John Mines Duffield, as the executor of William Griffiths, deceased; Samuel Berlie Ambassador, at the suit of Samuel Ford; George Pitt Rose, at the suit of Seneca Hughes; and Richard Samuel More Spray, at the suit of John Forbes.

BEET-ROOT A SUBSTITUTE FOR POTATOES. — Beet-root cannot be too much recommended to the notice of mankind as a cheap and salubrious substitute for the now failing and diseased potato. Hitherto the red kind has been only used in England as a pickle, or as a garnish for salad; even the few who dress it generally boil it; by which process the rich saccharine juice is in a great measure lost, and the root consequently rendered less nutritious by the quantity of water which it imbibes, as well as by parting with the native syrup of which it is thus forcibly deprived; it is therefore strongly recommended to bake instead of boiling them, when they will be found to afford a delicious and wholesome food. This is not an untried novelty, for both red and white beet-root are extensively used on the continent; in Italy particularly they are carried about hot from the oven twice a day, and sold publicly in the streets; thus they are purchased by all classes of people, and give to thousands, with bread, salt, pepper, and butter, a satisfactory meal. There are few purposes for which baked, or even roasted or fried beet-root would not be found preferable to boiled. If these roots were as universally cultivated in England for human food as they are on the continent of Europe, and baked and sold as cheap as they might easily be, many a poor person would have a hearty and good meal who is now often obliged to go without one; and now that the potato crop is again failing, the above information cannot but be of infinite service if generally known, for there is a good deal of beet in the country, although only planted or sown for the use of cattle — *Carmarthen Journal.*

RAGGED SCHOOLS. — On Monday a meeting was held in Phillips Street Chapel, Phillips Street, Kingsland Road, with a view not only to support the Phillips Street school for the reception of ragged children of every description, but to sympathise with and express their conviction of the benefits that have already accrued and will accrue by the establishment of ragged schools in every district. The Rev. Clement Dukes in the chair. The report, which showed that the school was first commenced in May last, with objects in common with those of other ragged schools, having been read, the meeting was addressed at considerable length by Mr. Petch, Mr. Colsden, Mr. Anvach, the Rev. M. Muscat, and the Rev. Mr. Spring. Resolutions having been unanimously carried, highly approving of the objects of ragged schools, thanks were voted to the chairman, and a liberal collection made for the enlargement of the institution.

A MINER'S OFFICIAL REPORT OF THE ROYAL VISIT TO THE MINES AT CORNWALL.—The following is a copy *verbatim et literatim* of the account of the visit of her Majesty and Prince Albert to the Restormel Mine at Cornwall, sent by Captain C——, who conducted the royal party, and which was received at Southampton by one of the leading scientific members of the British Association: — "9th Sept., 1846, Lostwithiel. D Sir this is to Let you know that I had the high Honour of Conducting the Queen victoria And Prince Albert Und growndd yeasterday the 8th of sept I can Insure you I Laboured hard to Make every Nesary Preparation for her Majesty and the Once to go und growndd And so Did Cook. We first Warented Perfectly safety we Prepared 5 undground Wagons the queen and Prince Albert went in the first Wagon, Mr. t—— walked in through the Level And I By his Side Conducting the queen And Prince Albert with 4 pulling the Wagon by a Roope the Und Ground. Upwards 200 fathoms then the queen and Prince walked 14 fathoms through the level. I put the Pick in Prince Albert's hand Wich He took And broke a stone of ore. I hold My Hat Cap for him to break it In. He took it out of the Hat and Put it In his Pocket. I am happy to Let you know That we never Make the Least Shade of Blunder Whatever I hav I hann thank'ul I know Not how to express myself to you for your kindness had it not Bean for you I should never have had the high honour of conducting her Majesty undgrownd, our Mine is working favourable. Wen I see you I will Give You the Partickluars of the queen's visit. Wee are all well, thank God for it." An accompanying letter states that the miners did not know it was the Queen, and that they said, "Do not be afraid Mrs. you will be safe enough if you follow us," but they soon found it out, for lots of them came in their working clothes, running over the mine just in time to see her go away. They presented the Prince with two miner's hats.

SHIPWRECK OF HER MAJESTY'S SHIP OSPREY, NEW ZEALAND. — Despatches have been received by the Admiralty, communicating the total loss of her Majesty's ship Osprey, 12 guns, commanded by Captain Patten, off False Hokianga, on the coast of New Zealand. The following are the particulars:—On Tuesday, March 10, the Osprey was off the western coast of the above-mentioned colony, returning to England. The master had taken an observation, which proved that she was in the latitude of Hokianga; but the weather coming on hazy, she was kept off the land till the evening, when it cleared away. She then stood in and fired two guns as a signal for a pilot, but again stood to sea for the night. On the following morning, on nearing the coast, a high southern headland, similar to Hokianga, was seen. Soon afterwards, perceiving a rag flag run up, it was considered by the master that it was the entrance of the Hokianga, and the ship stood on over the breakers, when the vessel struck, and a succession of shocks brought the alarming conviction that she was on shore, and that it was not the entrance to Hokianga, but that of Haere-Kino, or False Hokianga, situate eighteen miles from the real harbour of Hokianga. The guns were instantly thrown overboard, and the masts were cut away, which falling with the sails set, towards the shore, dragged the ship still higher on the beach. On the tide receding, the vessel being about half way between high and low water mark, the officers and crew were enabled to land about two in the morning of the 12th, with their small arms and some dry ammunition, which had fortunately been saved on deck, the greater part having been thrown overboard. The vessel stood upright in the sand, and appeared but slightly injured; it is feared, however, that she can never be got off, owing to the character of the coast. The natives rendered every possible assistance to the officers and crew. The Racehorse had been despatched from New Zealand to bring back the unfortunate ship's crew. A court-martial will be appointed to try the master for the loss of the vessel.

INCOME TAX. — A professional man, not wishing the exact amount of his income to be known in the town in which he resided, signed the form desiring to be assessed for the income tax by the special commissioners, who thus published to the world the information which was desired to be kept secret. In the first place they appointed a tradesman in the town to collect the tax; of course he knew the income returned. In the second the collector called for the amount, and not finding the gentleman at home, left the statement of the amount on a scrap of paper in the hands of a servant, with a verbal message. In the third the collector asked the gentleman's banker for the amount. Thus publishing in every direction a return which was supposed to be a confidential communication.

ANEURISM IN THE CITY. — Among the diseases incidental to the city of London, it is a wonder that inquiries into the sanatory condition of the metropolis should have entirely failed to notice aneurism. Aneurism is a disease of an artery, requiring, for its cure, that the artery should be taken up. A disease of this kind is continually occurring in all the main arteries of London; so that their being taken up, and consequently all circulation through them being impeded, are matters of constant occurrence. The vessel most frequently attacked is the main trunk of Fleet Street, and so numerous are the operations upon it thus necessitated that, for all practical purposes, it may be pronounced impermeable. It is well known in surgery that when an artery is obliterated the circulation is carried on by collateral or anastomosing vessels; but this, though a beautiful provision of nature, cannot occur without great disturbance of the economy. Thus, when the Fleet Street artery is obstructed, the circulation is maintained by the anastomosing branches of Chancery or Fetter Lane, though when Fleet Street is tied up, it has to take a very circuitous route, proceeding from Catherine Street, or some other ramification of the Strand, in a meandering course through Drury Lane and its connections to the great channel of Holborn. The economy of the passengers is hence very much disturbed, for this great extension or vagary of the circulation necessitates a corresponding augmentation in the fare of cabs. Anastomosing branches, too, enlarge in the body natural, but in the body civic they do no such thing. When Fleet Street is tied, Chancery Lane becomes no wider, which is a manifest inconvenience. An alarming confusion and disturbance are thus produced in the circulation, always attended with danger—sometimes with loss of life.—*Punch.*

THE DAGENHAM MURDER.

On Monday, the jury empanelled to investigate the circumstances attending the mysterious murder of the police-constable Clark, reassembled, for the ninth time, at Dagenham. On the coroner taking his seat, he said he regretted to observe that he had received a medical certificate announcing the inability of one of the panel to attend on account of illness, and that being the case he felt it necessary to adjourn the inquiry again. It was true that there were still sufficient to form a competent jury, but having begun with fourteen jurymen, he considered, in a case so important as the present, he would not be doing his duty to proceed with a smaller number. Mr. Rawlings said, on the part of Sergeant Parsons, he had to submit to the coroner, if possible, the necessity of proceeding at once with the inquiry. The position of Sergeant Parsons was one of great hardship. Ever since the last sitting of the inquest, now nearly five weeks, Parsons had been subjected night and day to the close surveillance of the police. The sergeant was prepared fully to meet any charge against him in connection with the murder, and that being the case, without any charge being preferred, it was extremely hard that he should be continued as it were in custody for any longer period. The coroner said, the fact was that Sergeant Parsons had only himself to blame for the unpleasant position in which he was placed. He had brought all upon himself by his conduct, and therefore had no right to complain. Supposing him to be innocent of any participation in the murder, it was quite clear that there was another charge which he would be called upon to answer. Therefore, what took place there would not affect the sergeant, so far as his being under surveillance was concerned. Mr. Rawlings said Sergeant Parsons was perfectly ready to answer any charge brought against him, and he (Mr. Rawlings) was prepared with witnesses to disprove all the statements of the police-constables on the last occasion. The coroner remarked that if Sergeant Parsons was prepared now to offer an explanation, he ought to have been prepared to have done so previously, and thus have saved the time of the jury. Even if they were to proceed, circumstances had transpired (two or three witnesses who must be examined being in the country) to render a further adjournment indispensable. After some discussion with the jury, the inquiry was again adjourned. The most profound secrecy is preserved by the police authorities as to circumstances which have transpired since the last adjournment of the inquest; but, in addition to the blood-stained handkerchief found in the field adjoining that where the murder was perpetrated, other articles have been discovered likely to throw a light on this mysterious affair.

NOTES OF THE WEEK.

THE NAVY. — Active exertions are at present being made in Bristol in order to procure men for the navy. Naval officers, and hardy-looking tars, accompanied by a brass band, have been perambulating the streets, in order to induce men to enlist. This is another "sign of the times." The services of sailors are now solicited, instead of the men being dragged from their ships, and wives, and families, by means of the press-gang system. There is, too, we apprehend, as marked an improvement in their treatment when on board, as in the means adopted to get them on board.

THE EARL OF AUCKLAND, First Lord of the Admiralty, laid the foundation stone of the new establishment commenced on the Devonshire bank of the River Tamer, at Morice Town, Devonport, for the building, repairs, and equipment of steam-vessels, the manufacture and repairs of steam-engines and machinery, and for other purposes connected with the multiplication and preservation of the royal steam navy of Great Britain.

HUNGERFORD MARKET STEAM BOAT PIER. — The long-pending dispute between the Hungerford Market and Charing Cross Suspension Bridge Companies is now in course of arrangement, and will be finally settled this week, when the public will be allowed to land and embark from the Suspension Bridge, and the ricketty floating-pier, which is so great an obstruction to the navigation of the river, will be removed.

INGENUITY IN SMUGGLING. — A novel instance of the ingenuity exhibited by smugglers occurred recently at one of the quays near the Custom House. Two cases were imported from Hamburgh, said to contain furniture, and on examination of the packages by the officers of the revenue, each case was found to contain a chest of drawers, the whole of the drawers being empty. Suspicion was, however, aroused, and the officers instituted a rigid examination into the workmanship of the articles, when it was discovered that behind false backs 100lbs. weight of manufactured tobacco and cigars were secreted.

REWARDS FOR EXTINGUISHING FIRES. — At an inquest held on Tuesday it was suggested by a juryman that a small fund, at the disposal of the coroner and the jury, might be most advantageously applied to reward individuals who distinguished themselves in putting out fires and saving lives. A shilling a piece from the householders of a district, it was said, would form an ample fund for the purpose.

CHRIST'S HOSPITAL. — Monday next, being St. Matthew's day, the lord mayor, aldermen, and sheriffs, with the governors of the several royal hospitals, will attend divine service at Christ's Church, Newgate Street, when a sermon will be preached by the Rev. — Harpur, B. A., Fellow of Jesus Coll. Oxon; after which they will proceed to the great hall in Christ's Hospital; where orations, on the benefit of the royal hospitals, will be delivered, according to annual custom, by the four senior scholars, who are about to proceed to the universities of Oxford and Cambridge; the 1st, in Latin, by Malcolm Laing; the 2d, in English, by T. S. Polehampton; the 3d, in Greek, by C. J. Potter; the 4th, in French, by E. A. Newton. Eight poems will also be recited by the other senior scholars; viz. a Latin alcaic ode, "Godfrey de Bouillon, addressing Jerusalem," by E. Wayman; a Greek iambic translation, from Shakspeare's Henry IV., by J. D. Williams; an English poem, on Egypt, by Joseph Thompson; a Latin hexametrical translation of "Adam and Eve's Morning Hymn," by C. D. Craven; original Greek iambics, "The last Address of Charles I. to his Children," by C. E. Searle; Latin elegiacs, "The Punjaub," by R. Black; Greek Sapphic translation from "Gray," by J. L. Hammond; an English ode, on "The Pictures of the Queen and Prince Albert," painted for Christ's Hospital, by W. A. Russell.

RAILWAY LITERATURE. — The railway smoking saloon having given such great satisfaction in the Eastern Counties, the spirited directors intend to start a billiard room on the same line. — *Punch.*

WEEKLY REGISTRATION OF BIRTHS AND DEATHS. — The metropolitan returns for the week ending Saturday, the 12th instant, exhibit an increase of deaths, which amount to 944, a greater number than has taken place in any of the corresponding weeks of the previous six years. The greatest mortality occurring in the eleventh week of the third quarter was in 1843, when 915 deaths were registered. The average of the series of corresponding weeks of the last six years is 860. The births registered during the past week were 1280.

A WHALE CAUGHT IN THE THAMES.—On Wednesday afternoon, considerable curiosity was excited at Deptford Green, by the appearance of a large whale, which Thomas Wetherfield and some other Deptford watermen had caught in the Thames, between Blackwall and Greenwich. The creature was ultimately placed in a shed at the rear of the Sir John Falstaff Tavern, Deptford Green. It measures twelve feet in length, the width of the tail being three feet.

DANIEL FORRESTER, the Mansion House officer, was a short time ago employed to trace out and apprehend William Thomas Power, who stands charged with having with others defrauded the Clonmel National Bank, of which he was an accountant, of money to the amount of upwards of 13,000*l.* This vigilant London officer, accompanied by Patrick Enright, a Clonmel constable, who knew the person of Power, proceeded with the warrant backed by the lord mayor of London to the continent, and acting with his accustomed sagacity, found that the object of his pursuit was at Munich, to which place he went as rapidly as possible. Power had assumed the name of Thomas Prisk, and was suddenly captured by Forrester, who will bring him to this country.

IMPROVEMENT OF IRELAND. — Among the improvements on the waste lands of Ireland contemplated at the present moment, is one to include a portion of the coast at Dungarvan, now waste; it is 1500 acres in extent, and the cost of the inclosure will be 17,000*l.*

IRISH WHISKY. — The distilleries of Cork are in full activity, and their stocks are going off at a rise of 4*d.* per gallon. This increase is not caused by any dread of a prohibition of distillation from grain, but from an increased consumption, it is supposed, in consequence of the many thousands earning large money wages on railways.

THE BETHNAL GREEN CHURCHES. — On Wednesday the interesting ceremony of laying the foundation stone of the new church of St. Matthias, Hare Street, Bethnal Green, was performed by the lord mayor, in the presence of a large number of the neighbouring clergy. The new church, which will be in the Byzantine style of architecture, is from the design of Messrs. Wyatt and Brandon, and the building has been entrusted to Messrs. Winsland and Holland, who have undertaken to complete it for the sum of 6000*l.*

RUMOURED CHANGES IN KIRKCUDBRIGHT. — A report is prevalent that a vacancy is likely to occur in the stewartry ere long, by the promotion of its representative, the solicitor-general, to the bench, on the retirement of one of the present judges of the court of session, which is expected early in spring.

REVIVAL OF RICHMOND FAIR. — This fair, after a lapse of three hundred years, was revived, with the sanction of the proper authorities, on Monday, and the amusements has been continued ever since. The novelty of the fair drew a large concourse of persons from London and all parts of the surrounding country.

EXTENSION OF THE GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY TO CHELTENHAM. — The completion of this railway from Gloucester to Cheltenham, on the broad gauge, will be immediately proceeded with, and will be finished as soon as possible. The portion of the railway between Gloucester and Cheltenham will be laid on the Birmingham and Gloucester line, in accordance with the stipulations entered into by both companies, and finally resolved by act of Parliament.

WE HEAR that the Hon. and Rev. Mr. Villiers, the rector of St. George's, Bloomsbury, is mentioned as likely to be the new bishop.

A MELANCHOLY ACCIDENT occurred on the Sidon coming to anchor: one seaman had his hand completely torn off, and his arm and body much injured; and another had two fingers from one hand entirely severed. Both were taken to the hospital, and it is feared the consequences will be fatal to one, if not to both.

POSTSCRIPT.

DONCASTER RACES.

THURSDAY.

The North of England Produce Stakes of 50 sovs. each, h ft; for three yrs old colts, 8st 7lb; fillies, 8st 4lb; 3lb and 5lb allowed, &c.; the winner of the Derby or Oaks, 5lb; of the St. Leger, 7lb extra. St. Leger Course. (5 Subs.)

Mr. T. R. Price's Kismet, by Touchstone, 13lb, walked over.		

The Innkeepers' Plate of 15 sovs each, 10ft, for horses of all ages, (two yrs old excepted), with 100 added; second to save his stake. If 20 subs, the second to receive 50 sovs. Red House in.

Mr. Meiklam's Philip	(Templeman)	1
Mr. T. Walter's Ratcliffe		2
Lord Chesterfield's Cockfighter		3

Fourteen ran. Won by a length.

Municipal Stakes of 200 sovs each, h ft, for two years old colts, 8st 7lb; fillies, 8st 4lb. Red House in. (9 Subs.)

Col. Anson's Bingham	(F. Butler)	1
Mr. Mostyn's Crozier		2
Lord Glasgow's Discontent, by Retriever, out of Emilia		3
Mr. W. H. Brook's The Field		4

Won by a neck.

The Scarborough Stakes of 30 sovs. each 26 ft, for three years old colts, 8st 7lb; fillies, 8st 4lb. The winner of the St. Leger 7lb extra. One mile. (11 Subs.)

Mr. O'Brien's Traverser		1
Mr. Stephenson's Sheraton		2
Mr. A. W. Hill's Burlesque		3

Won by a length.

The Great Yorkshire Handicap of 25 sovs each, 15 ft, and 5 only if declared, with 200 added by the corporation. The owner of the second to receive 100 sovs out of the stakes, and the third to save his stake. The winner to pay 30 sovs towards the expenses. The winner of the Leamington Stakes or Ebor Handicap to carry 3lb extra, or of any handicap amounting to 200 sovs value, with the winner's stakes from the time of declaring the weights to the time of starting, both inclusive, to carry 5lb extra; no horse to carry more than 9lb extra. St. Leger Course. (109 Subs, 68 of whom declared.)

Mr. Cranshaw's Cranebrook, 5 yrs, 6st 7lb	(Abdale)	1
Mr. Robinson's Morpeth, 3 yrs, 7st 12lb		2
Lord Chesterfield's f by Elis, out of Morella, 3 yrs, 8st 3lb		3

Fourteen ran. Won by a neck.

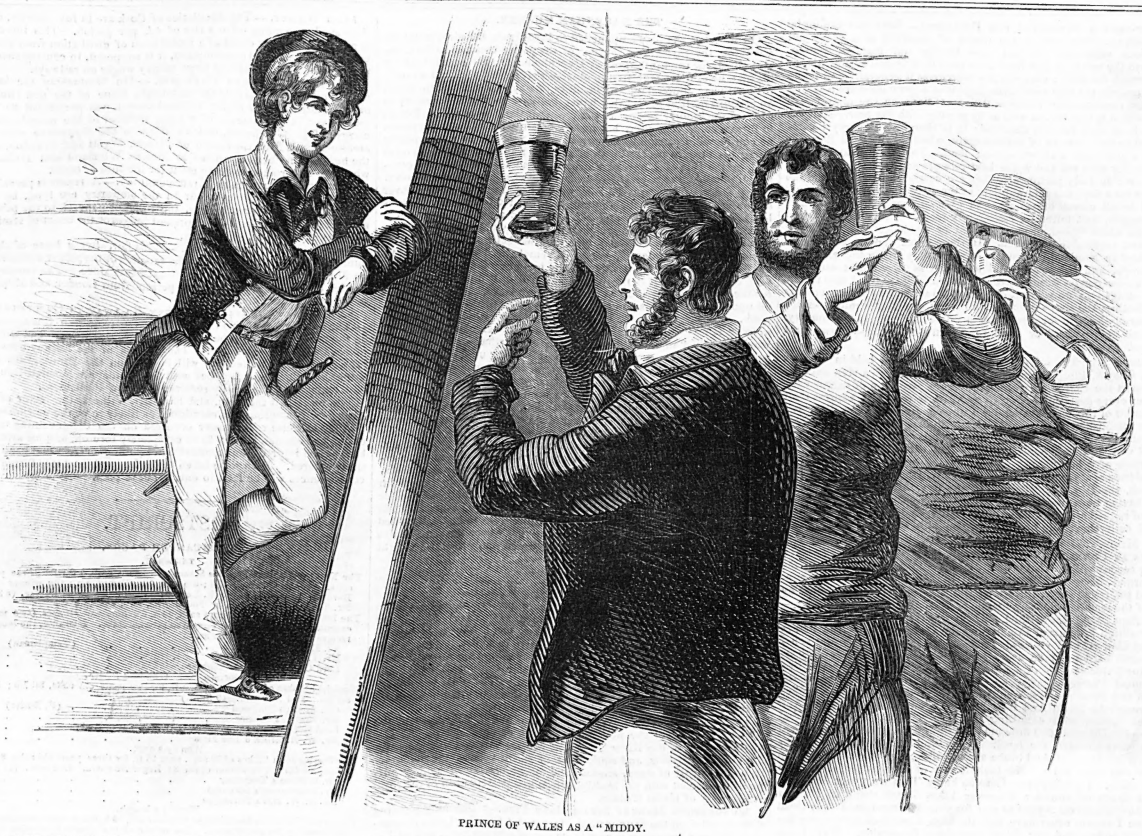
The Three-Years-old Stakes of 200 sovs each, h ft if for colts, 8st 7lb; fillies, 8st 2lb. Second to save his stake. St. Leger Course. (12 Subs.)

Colonel Anson's Iago	(Butler)	1
Mr. O'Brien's Grimston		2
Mr. Mostyn's Dawdle		3

5 to 2 on Iago. Won by three lengths.

THE LATE FORGERY ON COUTTS' BANK.—RE-EXAMINATION OF CAPTAIN RICHARDSON.

MANSION HOUSE. — Yesterday being appointed for the last examination of Captain William Richardson, late chairman of the Worcester, Tenbury, and Ludlow Railway, who, it will be remembered, stands charged with forgery on the banking house of Coutts', the court was crowded to excess. Mr. Clarkson, as usual, attended for the prisoner, whilst Mr. Bushe appeared to prosecute. At twelve o'clock the Right Hon. the Lord Mayor took his seat; Mr. Alderman Wilson and Mr. Alderman Gibbs were also present. Mr. William Ingleback, one of the clerks at Coutts' bank, was first called and examined. He remembered on the 25th of August Mr. Longden coming to him. He at that time had filled up three drafts at the same time, one for 20*l.*, one for 100*l.*, and one for 10*l.*; the latter had been changed to 500*l.* Mr. Colthurst said it was a frightful fraud. He afterwards told Mr. Richardson that the banking-house declined acting as accomplice by two gentlemen, one of whom, Mr. Fry, asked if Captain Richardson could not see them. Witness said yes, and brought them. He left them, leaving instructions with Mr. Longden that they should not be taken away. He subsequently saw Captain Richardson, who pointed to the 500*l.* draft, and said it was a forgery. Witness asked if the signature was not his? He said it was. Witness asked if the other signatures were correct, and he said he believed they were, but that the draft had been altered from 10*l.* to 500*l.* Witness said he did not think the house of Coutts responsible. He then went and informed Mr. Colthurst of the transaction. He afterwards returned to the prisoner, and put the question as to the signatures, in presence of Mr. Colthurst, and the prisoner replied that the signatures were genuine. He then stated that he

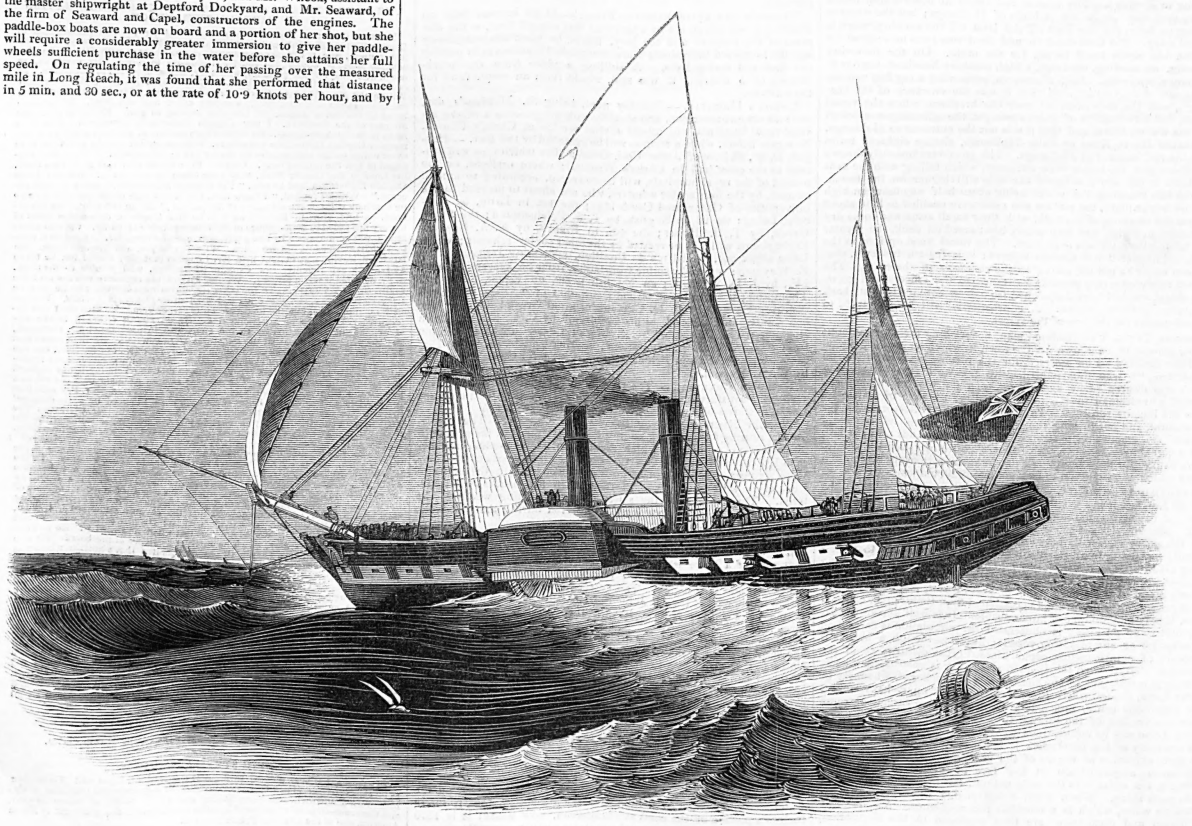


PRINCE OF WALES AS A "MIDDY."

THE NAVY AND ITS APPOINTMENTS.

COMMODORE NAPIER AND THE SIDON STEAM FRIGATE.

The Sidon frigate, constructed upon the model and plans of Commodore Napier, made a very successful experimental trip down the river a few days ago. Several naval officers went on board at Woolwich dockyard. Amongst the naval officers present we had the great pleasure to observe Commodore Sir C. Napier, who designed the vessel, Captain Sir S. Brown, Captain the Hon. D. W. A. Pelham, Captain the Hon. H. Keppel, Captain Wellesley, Captain Sparshott, K. H., Captain Price, Captain Burridge, and Lieutenant Roberts, Captain S. Sparshott, of the Coast Guard, Major Henderson, brother of the gallant commander of the vessel, Mr. Lloyd, chief engineer at Woolwich Dockyard, and Mr. Wilcox, assistant to the master shipwright at Deptford Dockyard, and Mr. Seaward, of the firm of Seaward and Capel, constructors of the engines. The paddle-box boats are now on board and a portion of her shot, but she will require a considerably greater immersion to give her paddle-wheels sufficient purchase in the water before she attains her full speed. On regulating the time of her passing over the measured mile in Long Reach, it was found that she performed that distance in 5 min. and 30 sec., or at the rate of 10·9 knots per hour, and by the common log 10·8 knots per hour, without her full power being applied. When nearly opposite Sheerness, Massey's log was thrown overboard, and when the vessel was going at half speed the log, on being taken on board, showed the speed to be 8 knots per hour. The Sidon proceeded onwards to the Mouse Light, about 8 miles beyond the Nore, and proved an excellent and manageable war steamer, answering her helm in a most admirable manner, turning entirely round in two minutes. This operation in a man of-war occupies about five minutes, and the result obtained in the Sidon gave great satisfaction to the whole of the naval officers on board. The Sidon is admired by all who have witnessed her construction for war purposes, her upper deck being of ample dimensions for working her powerful guns, and the funnels being made on the telescopic principle can be lowered to the level of the deck by machinery. The lower deck is also remarkable for the little interruption given to the view of the commanding officer by the machinery, and altogether her appearance is nearer to that of a ship of war than any steamer previously constructed. That characteristic, however, of her construction most to be admired is, the position of her machinery, which is so situated as to be out of all ordinary danger from gunshot, in time of action. This was a desideratum in steam-ship architecture, and the complete success with which this great difficulty has been overcome, reflects considerable credit upon the ingenuity of the gallant commodore.



THE SIDON STEAM FRIGATE.



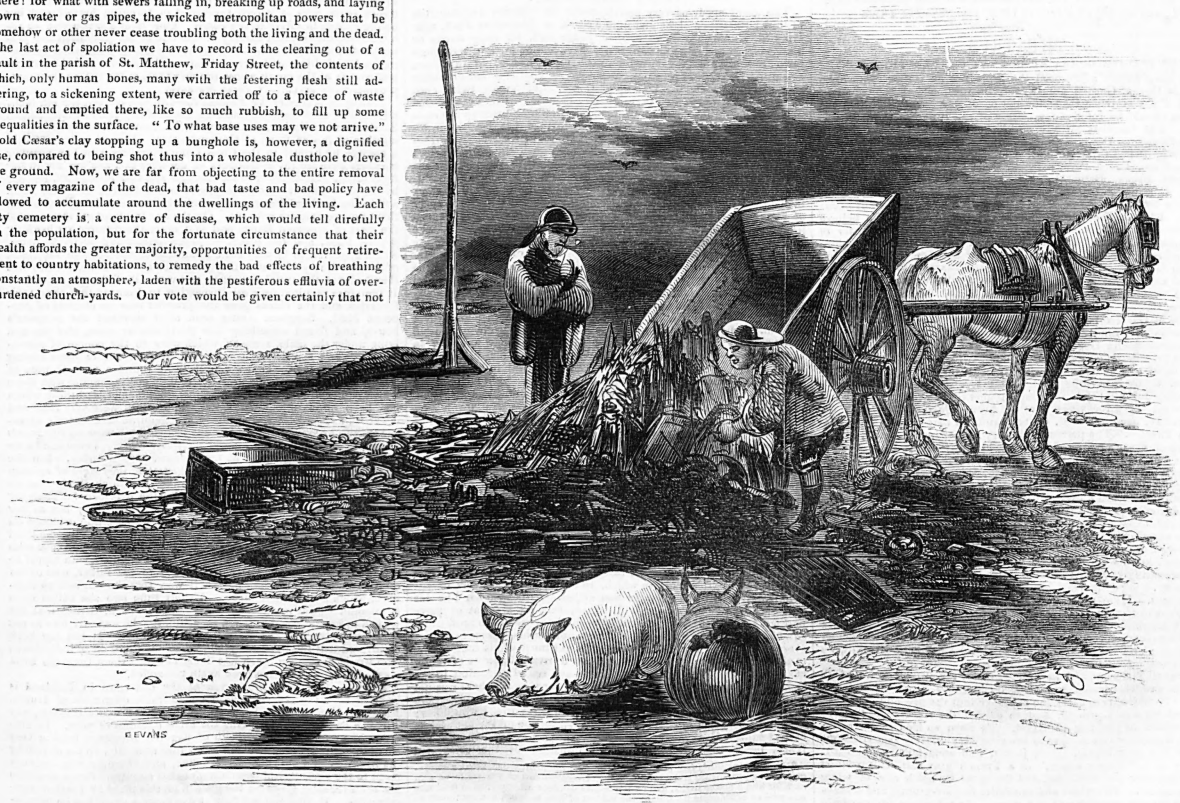
MODERN RESURRECTIONISTS.

We only deals in the flimsies — we leaves the lead uns alone."

LONDON BURIALS.

"HERE RESTS IN HOPE"—

——and a most delusive hope it is. In London church-yards there is no hope whatever of any such resurrection as Dr. Priestley contemplated, when flesh, blood, and bones are to participate in the immortality of the soul. In fact, it is a farce to say the weary are at rest there! for what with sewers falling in, breaking up roads, and laying down water or gas pipes, the wicked metropolitan powers that be somehow or other never cease troubling both the living and the dead. The last act of spoliation we have to record is the clearing out of a vault in the parish of St. Matthew, Friday Street, the contents of which, only human bones, many with the festering flesh still adhering, to a sickening extent, were carried off to a piece of waste ground and emptied there, like so much rubbish, to fill up some inequalities in the surface. "To what base uses may we not arrive." Bold Cæsar's clay stopping up a bunghole is, however, a dignified use, compared to being shot thus into a wholesale dusthole to level the ground. Now, we are far from objecting to the entire removal of every magazine of the dead, that bad taste and bad policy have allowed to accumulate around the dwellings of the living. Each city cemetery is a centre of disease, which would tell direfully on the population, but for the fortunate circumstance that their wealth affords the greater majority, opportunities of frequent retirement to country habitations, to remedy the bad effects of breathing constantly an atmosphere, laden with the pestiferous effluvia of overburdened church-yards. Our vote would be given certainly that not only the future dead be conveyed to suburban cemeteries, to the same depositories, but that the remains of former generations should also be removed from the numerous vaults that undermine the churches and the streets. This, however, ought to be done with common decency. Some ceremony is due to the solemn memory of the dead, as it is demanded by the feelings of the living. But whilst we thus indignantly comment upon the desecration of the ill-chosen graves of our forefathers, we would urge the future consequences to our own remains, as experienced by the recent doings in Friday Street, as another strong argument in favour of some measure being enacted, strictly forbidding any more burials within the precincts of any town or city.



MODERN RESURRECTION.—EAST LONDON, 19TH CENTURY.

POLICE.

Bow Street. — Robbery by a Country Postmaster. — A respectable looking man, named *George Norris Kernot*, was brought before Mr. Jardine charged with having stolen a 5*l.* Bank of England note, which had passed through his hands as postmaster of Nockley, near Raighley, in Essex. From the evidence of Mr. R. Nash, draper, of 23. High Street, Aldgate, it appears that the stolen note, which was numbered 94,495, was changed by the prisoner at witness's shop on the 28th of August, the prisoner giving the name of "Brown" for indorsement. Mrs. Chambers, to whom the note was addressed, inclosed in a letter, deposed to the fact of not having received it, and to what passed on the subject between herself and the prisoner. Mr. Parry asked that a note which had been taken from the accused might be restored, and also to have him admitted to bail. Both applications were refused, and the prisoner was remanded.

Mansion House.—Extensive Embezzlement by a Clerk. — On Thursday *Joseph Pulbrook*, a young man, aged nineteen, was brought before Mr. Alderman Gibbs for re-examination, upon the charge of embezzling various sums of money, to the amount of nearly 500*l.*, from Messrs. Bassett, wholesale carpet warehousemen, of Wood Street, Cheapside, to whom he was clerk, and fully committed for trial.

FINE ARTS.

Government School of Design.—The fifth report of the council of the School of Design, for the year 1845-46 (from June, 1845, to June, 1846), has recently been printed as a parliamentary document. It extends to nearly 40 pages, and gives a favourable account of the metropolitan as well as the provincial branch schools. In the present report the council, having in their last two reports submitted to the Board of Trade the system of instruction adopted in the schools, content themselves with giving a concise account of their proceedings during the last year, with a statement of facts, to exhibit the present state and operations of each school, observing, as before, the following arrangement:—1. Metropolitan schools, namely, the head school in Somerset House, and the branch school in Spitalfields. 2. Provincial branch schools in Manchester, Birmingham, Glasgow, Coventry, Sheffield, Nottingham, York, Norwich, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, and prospectively in Paisley, Leeds, and Staffordshire Potteries. 3. Financial statements, comprising accounts of receipts and payments, and the proposed estimate of expenditure for the current year. From the report it appears that among the manufacturing communities throughout the kingdom, a sense of cultivating taste and of improving skill in ornamental design is becoming more and more evident. In every department of labour to which a knowledge of the arts of design is applicable—among manufacturing proprietors and operative artizans—the subject of their commercial value is attracting increased attention, and instances of earnest interest in the advantage of methodical education in schools of design are continually occurring. Every student is required to draw the human figure, and to pass through at least the elementary classes for this study as an important and indispensable part of the general course of instruction; it being found by practical experience, that the accurate delineation of beautiful models of the human form is a most efficient means of educating the hand and the eye, and of promoting the refinement of taste. The total number of students in the male school, Somerset House, in May last, was 237;—consisting of 47 from 12 to 14 years of age, 62 from 15 to 16, 61 from 17 to 19, and 67 from 20 and upwards. At Midsummer, last year, the prizes distributed to the male and female students of the head school amounted to 207*l.* The prize competitions have been discontinued, on account of the interruption caused to the regular business of the school. It has been considered preferable to confer suitable rewards for meritorious specimens of art produced by each class throughout the year in the performance of the usual course of class exercises, productions so executed being deemed more decisive and satisfactory evidence of each student's real ability than such as are the result of extra efforts made under the stimulus of temporary competition. It seems that applications have been made from Paisley, the Staffordshire Potteries, and Leeds, that the council consider it advisable to make grants to open schools of design in those counties, and submit the proposal to the Board of Trade. An abstract statement of the expenditure by the council of the School of Design, on account of the 10,000*l.* granted by Parliament in 1841, appears in the report. The payments on account of the branch schools to January last amounted to 3909*l.* 12*s.* 2½*d.*, and on account of the head school 4523*l.* 13*s.* 8½*d.*, making the total payments 8424*l.* 5*s* 11*d.*, and leaving a balance of 1575*l.* 15*s.* 1*d.*—*The Times.*

THEATRES.

THE ITALIAN OPERA AT COVENT GARDEN THEATRE.

We have before announced the project of an Italian opera to be given at Covent Garden Theatre early in 1847, and the engagement of Mr. Costa as musical director and conductor. It is right that our readers should be informed precisely of the progress made in this affair. The vocalists already engaged for Covent Garden Theatre are as follow: — Prima Soprani — Mdes. Grisi, Persiani, Stefanoni, Ronconi; Prima Contralti—M. Alboni, Angri; Prima Tenori—M. Matio, Salvi, Lavia, Perez; Prima Bassi Baritoni—M. Tamburini, Ronconi, Speck, Polonini; Prima Bassi Profondi — M. Marini, Selva, Corradi, Alba; Prima Bassi Comici — M. Rovere, Ley; Seconde Donne—Mdmes. Piombanti, Lega; Secondi Tenori — M. Biada, Alberti; Secondi Bassi — M. Morelli, Lopez. We believe that the name of Madame Pauline Garcia Viardot (the sister of Malibran) will be added to this formidable *troupe*; and negotiations with other artistes are pending, to appear between 1847 and 1849. Rubini has been offered *carte blanche*, but has written that his farewell of the stage has been final, or he would not have hesitated to appear at Covent Garden Theatre with his attached friend and *maestro*, Costa. The designs for the alterations and embellishments of Covent Garden Theatre are now nearly ready, and the process of decoration and renovation, on a scale of unprecedented splendour, will commence in December, as soon as M. Jullien has completed his last promenade concerts in that noble edifice, the space in which has been of late years much circumscribed as regards that portion devoted to the audience. M. Costa has selected eighty instrumentalists for his band, and sixty singers for the chorus, whose engagements for three years have all been signed. Nearly all the players have been under M. Costa's baton for many years at her Majesty's Theatre. The patriarch Lindley had wished to retire, but on hearing of Costa's nomination, joined him instanter.

Haymarket. — We perceive by the advertisement that the Haymarket Theatre is to be re opened next Monday week under the able management of the enterprising lessee, Mr. Webster. This theatre has always sustained a high character for pure dramatic performances, and a devotion to the higher walks of the histrionic art, which we could wish to see imitated by the larger houses. We predict from former experience an efficient company, and a liberal management. The patronage of the public is what is due to Mr. Webster, and as the public know when they have good servants, and generally reward them accordingly, Mr. W. has no need to fear the result of his new adventure.

Adelphi.—Here again Mr. Webster appears as a caterer of the people's amusements, and how he has succeeded let the aching sides of laughing audiences answer. Madame Celeste is announced as having returned from a provincial tour, which has been eminently successful; and the re-appearance of this decided favourite will, we are assured, meet with a hearty welcome.

Lyceum Theatre.—A new piece, under the attractive title of *To Parents and Guardians*, was acted on Monday night for the first time. Its object is to carry the audience into the life and bustle of a school boy's play-ground, and to exhibit the "fast" and "slow" peculiarities of juvenile character. To form an idea of the piece, we need only ask our readers to imagine Mrs. Keeley as a vivacious lad, with a pert aspect, smart jacket, and audacious cap, and Mr. Keeley as a "slower coach," in a French gray suit, with trousers buttoning *over* the waistcoat, and the most snobbish row of white shiny buttons. The tricks and squabbles in play-ground and school-room form the substance of the piece. As schoolboy frolics would not alone make a plot, a serious interest is created in the person of the French usher, an emigrant royalist, who is tyrannised over by the master and bullied by the boys, till at last he is restored to his title and estates, and meets his lost daughter, who comes into the play-ground as an itinerant musician. Mrs. Keeley throws into the noble mischievous "fast" boy all her dash and spirit, and the apology to the usher, with which the piece terminates, was uttered with the most unconstrained generosity, bringing up the whole with immense power. Keeley, as the "soft" boy, made the most comical face for a slow cry, and played with great drollery. Wigan is an inimitable actor of Frenchmen, and played the usher to perfection. His most effective bit was the recognition of his daughter; but the most delicate touch was his forgiveness of the oppressive schoolmaster after receiving an apology. The smile that gradually illumined the angry features was admirable. The piece will bear curtailmeat. In the main part of it there is no plot whatever, and the play-ground sports occasionally become monotonous. These with a little management might easily be abridged.

Sadler's Wells. — The active manager of this theatre has increased his claims upon the lovers of our classic drama, by placing worthily upon his boards the most attractive, if it be not the most philosophical, of our great bard's tragedies. *Romeo and Juliet* was presented on Wednesday night for the first time to a Sadler's Wells audience; and the casts, scenery, and general getting up were of a character quite in keeping with Mr. Phelps's previous efforts. More, we are persuaded, need not be said to assure those who have watched this gentleman's progress, that the new effort he has made to assert the claims of his profession merits their earnest and ardent support.

Vauxhall Gardens. — The last grand masquerade of the season at these gardens took place on Monday evening, and was attended with much *éclat*. The long continuance of the present fine weather has given the "royal property" a beautiful appearance. The trees which ornament the grounds have assumed a rich autumnal tint, and their dusky foliage forms a striking comparison to the many illuminated devices with which they are studded.

Astley's. — A new necromantic ballet, arranged by Mr. Rochez, was produced at this theatre on Monday. It is entitled *The Vine-dresser's Daughter; or, the Sprite of the Enchanted Vineyard.* The incidents are not novel, but nevertheless they are well pourtrayed. *Jeanette* (Miss Waite), daughter of *Old Phillipo*, the vine-dresser (Mr. Johnson), is beloved by *Antonio*, an assistant vine-dresser (Mr. W. Harvey). She reciprocates the attachment, but is crossed in her inclination by her cautious and calculating sire, who, ranking with hard-hearted fathers, prefers *Timothy Timkins*, a cockney adventurer (Mr. Henry), whom he accepts as her future husband. Poor *Timkins*, in pushing his suit, meets with many rebuffs and discouragements from *Jeanette*, yet, aided by the father, determines to follow out his resolve, and not to relax in his suit until he gained the hand of *Jeanette*. But in love affairs, when fortune frowns, how fickle are resolves. *The Fairy of the Vineyard* (Miss T. Avery) comes to the assistance of *Antonio* (the accepted of the lady), and by the agency of a *Sprite* (Mr. Rochez) subject to her power, defeats *Old Phillipo's* intention. The *Sprite*, by his necromantic power, produces the most amusing incidents and situations, and mystifies everything and every body but the lovers of his choice, whom he determines to see wedded. Matters thus go on in a light and agreeable manner until the wishèd-for union is at length accomplished, very much to the annoyance of *Mr. Timkins*, the cockney adventurer. The piece, at the fall of the curtain, was generally applauded.

DEATH OF MR. JUSTICE WILLIAMS.

We have to record the decease of Sir John Williams, Knt., judge of the Queen's Bench, after an illness of a few hours' duration. His lordship having returned from the circuit to his country residence, Lionmore Park, Bury, had made arrangements for the entertainment of his friends. On Monday a shooting party had assembled at the mansion, but as his lordship felt indisposed he did not join in the sport. In the course of the morning the symptoms increased, and a messenger was sent for Dr. Probert, who quickly attended, and prescribed for his patient. In the evening the symptoms increased in violence, and the medical attendant was again summoned, but almost before his arrival his lordship expired. Sir John, who was formerly a member of the northern circuit, was always peculiarly happy in addressing a jury in that class of cases known as "horse causes." He was the junior counsel employed on behalf of Queen Caroline in the House of Lords, and was promoted to a seat on the bench by the Whig administration, about twelve years since. He presided at the trial of the Dorchester labourers, whose case has been the subject of much political comment.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

This event occurred very unexpectedly on Monday evening, the 14th inst., between eight and nine o'clock, at Livermere Park, near Bury St. Edmund's. The learned judge had, for three weeks or more, complained of some pain at his chest, and on his return through town from his annual excursion to the north, had, about that time, consulted Dr. Chambers upon the subject. That eminent physician treated it as a case of liver complaint, and, after having twice seen his patient, recommended the necessary specifics. From that period up to the day of his death no visible alteration took place in the state of his health. On that morning he complained that the pain in his chest was much sharper than before. Dr. Probert, a physician from Bury, was immediately sent for, who continued the course which Dr. Chambers had prescribed. The complaints of the pain in the chest were more frequent during the day, although they did not interfere with taking air and exercise. Between eight and nine o'clock in the evening he was left reclining on the sofa, and within the space of four minutes afterwards it was discovered that his spirit had passed away without a struggle. The subject of this memoir, who was born at Bunbury, in Cheshire, of which parish his father had the vicarage, and also at the same time the rectory of a parish in Merionethshire (his native county), received his early education at the grammar school at Manchester, then, and I believe still, conducted by masters of first-rate talent, as the distinctions obtained by many of their pupils in the tryposes of both our universities amply prove. Trinity College, Cambridge, was then an arena in which great academical distinctions and honours could be obtained by unassisted merit alone. Of this college Mr. Williams became a member in 1794, and after having succeeded in obtaining a scholarship the first time he sat, and having gained more than the usual number of college prizes during the term of his under-graduateship, he took his bachelor's degree in 1798; but the object of his pride and ambition, a fellowship, remained still to be achieved. This honour, always considered by him far superior even to that of the ermine itself, he succeeded in obtaining, by beating the competitor *, as he himself very modestly declared, greatly superior to him in general classical acquirements. He was equally if not more distinguished as a Grecian than as a Latin scholar, as some of the best articles on the orations of Demosthenes, and several articles on Greek plays, dispersed throughout the pages of the "Edinburgh Review," will amply testify. So well aware was the late Lord Tenterden (no mean authority) of his superior classical acquirements, that he more than once pronounced him to be the best scholar throughout the whole profession. Mr. Williams was called to the bar in 1804, and being an exception to the general rule, his success at the bar commenced with the very day on which he assumed his forensic costume. He chose the northern circuit, to which, in those days, as a sort of appendix, the county of Chester was added. Although he, like his friends Lords Brougham and Denman, was, on account of party politics, for a long time excluded from the honours of the profession, still his general business never fell away, nor did the numerous clients ever desert him. His great superiority over most of his competitors in the conduct of a cause consisted in his unrivalled powers of cross-examination, and his cautious judgment and sound discretion in abstaining from risking the doing of possible harm where there was not an absolute certainty of doing good; as the late Baron Bayley more than once said, "If ever I were to be tried for my life, I would have Williams to defend me." He was selected as one of the counsel to defend Queen Caroline, and the important part he took in that defence, more especially his cross-examination of the celebrated Theodore Majocchi, fully justified in the eyes of a discerning public the selection that had been made. He was returned member for Lincoln in 1822, and sat also for the boroughs of Winchelsea and Ilchester, and soon after his appearance within the walls of parliament he followed up the attack recently commenced by Mr. Taylor upon the subject of the abuses of the Court of Chancery. His very able and untiring exertions on this most dull and uninteresting subject to legislators, early made a very favourable impression upon the house, and what was to him a matter of far greater satisfaction, laid the foundation for those gradual improvements which, it is hoped, will cause Chancery proceedings to be no longer a standing reproach and disgrace to a civilised and intellectual nation like this. Very soon after the accession of William IV., that professional honour to which for years before he had been so justly entitled, a silk gown, was conferred upon him; and her present Majesty the Queen Dowager appointed him her attorney general, in conjunction with the present lord chancellor as her solicitor general. In February, 1832, up to which time his civil business, particularly in the city of London, had been gradually increasing, he was appointed one of the barons of the Court of Exchequer. He sat only one term in that court, after which he took his seat as one of the judges of the Court of Queen's Bench, in which court he remained up to the time of his death. As a judge, his merits are before the country; these, chiefly as far as the general public is concerned, are seen in the administration of criminal justice. His humanity was proverbial, possibly carried to a fault, and although a stern lover of justice and a hater of iniquity in the abstract, he never forgot that human beings are imperfect, and he therefore invariably so tempered the administration of justice with mercy as to reconcile even those who were the objects of its punishments to the wholesome and just severity of the sentence of the law.

* This competitor's fate was in after life far from prosperous, being a clergyman with a poor living and a large family. Every endeavour was made to procure for him a better living, and on the failure of these attempts, an annual sum was paid to him during his life, by the subject of this memoir, and continued up to the present time to his widow; all this solely arising from a feeling that he had unworthily reaped that reward which the superior classical merits of the competitor fairly entitled him to receive.

Frugal Investment Association. — The first annual meeting of this society was held at Bradley's Hotel, New Bridge Street, Blackfriars, on Tuesday, the 8th instant, which was very numerously and respectably attended. The chairman, Mr. Metcalf Hopgood, explained to the meeting the object for which they were assembled. The secretary then read the report and balance sheet, which appeared to give general satisfaction. This society is established, under the Friendly Societies' Acts; a fund is raised by subscription of 1*d.* per month, per share, which amount is advanced to the members each month, in the anticipation of shares, similar to the mode adopted by benefit building societies; but being established under the Friendly Societies' Acts, the directors are empowered to advance the money to the members upon any kind of satisfactory security, whether real or personal, and by its constitution it admits of the annual division of profits in cash. The report shows that 10,000*l.* of its funds were anticipated during the first year among upwards of twenty of the members, and that after payment of every expense of formation and management; and setting aside a considerable sum as a reserved fund against future contingencies, there remained a clear net cash balance of gain for a dividend of 215*l.* 2*s.* 9*d.*, affording 7*s.* 6*d.* per share, or upwards of 6*l.* per cent. for the employment of the money, in which dividend the borrowers as well as investers participate. The entrance fee on shares not appropriated was, after discussion, fixed at 1*l.* per share.

Female Intrepidity. — On Monday last, as the Misses Crow, of Derriwilan, near Tynagh, in this county, were returning from the sea-shore to their lodge at Curranrue, where the family are at present residing, they heard an agonising shriek, and on turning round they saw a little boy running towards them, exclaiming that his brother, a young lad, was drowning in the sea. Both young ladies hastened to the spot pointed out, and arrived as the youth made his appearance a second time on the surface of the water. In a moment he was down again, and immediately Miss Crow, throwing away her cloak and bonnet, rushed into the water to save him, but the place being awfully steep, before she was able to reach him she got beyond her depth, and down she went also. Miss Lucy Crow, seeing her sister in such imminent danger, plunged in to her rescue, but she had not proceeded many yards when she found she could not go further without placing herself in the same perilous position, and that then all would be lost. In agonising suspense she stretched forth her hand to save her; alas! it was useless; they were too far asunder, and down she went again, overpowered by the weight of the little boy, who, by this time, got entangled with the grasp of the dying, in her hair and neck. But as if Providence would have it so, this time she was driven by the force of the waves on a rock in the water, and, for a moment, resting her foot upon it, the brave girl sprung forward so as to be enabled to meet the outstretched arm of her equally intrepid sister, who at length succeeded in bringing herself and her young charge in safety to the shore. One is at a loss which to admire most, the intrepid bravery of the one or the judgment and presence of mind of the other of these young ladies, who, when returning to Derriwilan, will carry with them the blessings of the parents and friends of the youth whose life they thus, at the risk of their own, providentially saved. — *Galway Mercury.*

Singular Attempt at Forgery.—On Wednesday, the 9th inst., a female of respectable appearance, about thirty years of age, named Sarah Hannah Barker, was charged with having in her possession a number of forged Bank of England notes. The prisoner resided in a cottage by herself in the Cross Lane, Norwich, and her peculiar manners have led the neighbours to consider that she was not in her right mind. Some thirteen months ago she had about 120*l.* left her by her grandfather, which she placed in the East of England Bank and in the Savings' Bank, and on this she has been living ever since, there now remaining only 60*l.* On the day in question, she went to the East of England Bank, and placed upon the counter her banking deposit book, and ten pieces of paper, purporting to be 5*l.* notes, which appeared to be very close imitations of the notes of the Bank of England, requiring that they should be carried to her credit; but they had not the usual signature, and were all of the same number. It therefore required no close inspection to discover that they were forgeries, and the clerks gave the prisoner into the custody of Sergeant Moll. Sergeant Amiss soon after searched the prisoner's house, and found something like thirty similar notes, tied up and lying under the table, some of which were in the course of manufacture; some spoiled and some nearly perfect, one of them having the usual signature. Under the chair he found a good 5*l.* note of the Bank of England, the numbers exactly corresponding with those which had been taken to the bank by the prisoner, and those which had been found under the table. The copies were very close and beautiful pen-and-ink imitations of the genuine note, exactly agreeing with it, except that in all but one or two there were no signatures attached. The paper was without the water-mark. There can be no doubt of their being traced at the window. On Monday, when the prisoner was brought before the magistrates, they were of opinion that she was not in a sane state of mind, inasmuch as she had on previous occasions threatened violence to the overseers for applying for poor-rates. They were still of the same opinion; but as her sanity was a question for a jury, they could not entertain evidence on the subject. Previous to Miss Barker's coming to this city, she lived with an uncle in London; and while there, fell violently in love with the son of a clergyman, and offered by letter to go off with him if he would marry her. The letter was handed to the father, who called on the uncle about it, and the result was, that she was sent to Norwich, which is her native place. A short time ago she called on a gentleman whose mother her father had married, saying that she intended to have her father taken up again, for she was sure he was not dead, but only slept, and he might live with her. It has not been discovered that she has attempted to pass any notes off to individuals, who would have been much less likely to detect them than the bank clerks. The prisoner has been again remanded.

Flax. — The great proportion of the flax spun in England is brought from the Baltic, though considerable quantities of Dutch, Flemish, French, and Irish are used by the manufacturers, the Flemish and French producing the finest qualities of yarn. In Ireland, the produce of the growth of flax has increased from a very small quantity indeed to about 4000 tons annually, so far obviating the necessity of importing foreign flax, and affording vast employment to the agricultural population of that country. Some attention has been recently given to the growth of this plant by English agriculturists. During the last four or five years, a small but an increasing supply of flax has been brought from Egypt, the energy of the pacha having done much to improve its culture in that country.

DRURY LANE THEATRE. — At the annual general meeting of the proprietors of this theatre, held on Tuesday in the saloon of the establishment, and consisting only of Mr. B. B. Cabbell, who was in the chair, and ten other gentlemen, a report was read by the secretary, and was, after some conversation, agreed to. In it the committee recommended that a proposition made by Mr. Bunn, the lessee, to appropriate a balance of 555*l* on the rent account to decorating and otherwise repairing the theatre, should be complied with; and, further, that a balance of 689*l*., as set forth in their last report, should be devoted to repairing, which the report of the architect represented as necessary. There was no surplus income wherewith to discharge the liabilities of the corporation as regards the bondholders' claims, which, in more prosperous times, had been reduced from 30,000*l*. to 6000*l*., but both principal and interest had ceased to be paid for the last ten years.

THE MORMONS. — There is every prospect of further difficulties between the Mormons and the anti-Mormons in Hancock county. The anties are reported to be organising a large party in the vicinity of Green Plains, about six miles back of Warsaw. They have also taken out writs for a number of Mormons who are in and about Nauvoo. The attempt to serve these writs will, we suppose, be the signal for attack. The large Mormon vote cast in Nauvoo at the late election, has convinced the anti-Mormons that there are more Mormons in and about Nauvoo than was previously represented. These they will endeavour to drive out of the country. The Mormons, or rather the citizens of Nauvoo, are anticipating an attack, and are organising the citizens into armed companies, and preparing for resistance. The time in which the Mormons stipulated to leave the state having expired, and there being but few, if any, leaving at this time, the matter will soon be brought to an issue.—*St. Louis Repub.*

AN ELEPHANT'S DOINGS. — At Lockport, an elephant belonging to a menagerie exhibiting there, walked out of his tent towards a span of horses attached to a waggon some twenty rods off. The horses took fright as the huge beast approached them, broke loose, and ran a few rods to an angle of a fence; the elephant followed, capsized the waggon, and threw the horses some two rods over the fence. One of the horses rose with several broken ribs, and managed to escape his assailant, which fell upon the other with his tusks, tore out his entrails, and continued to toss him along the fence some ten rods or more. At this time the keeper, who was at dinner when the elephant escaped from the tent, came up, and called the animal by name. The elephant obeyed the word, and followed the keeper to an orchard about a hundred rods off, where he was secured by strong chains made fast to the trunk of a thick-grown tree. Just as our informant left in the afternoon, he heard that the elephant had uprooted the tree to which he was fastened, and had injured a man; but learned no particulars. The rage of the elephant, it is said, was caused by some tobacco concealed in the food that some of the bystanders offered to him.

ONE GOOD TURN DESERVES ANOTHER. — As a huissier was proceeding a short time back, in the arrondissement of Havre, to make a seizure for debt at a farmer's, a leveret ran against his legs, and suffered itself to be taken. The huissier put it in his pocket and proceeded on his way. When he arrived at the farmer's he effected the seizure, and was taking an inventory of the property, when the farmer said, "But what's that stirring in your pocket?" "Why, in fact," said the other, "I was fortunate enough to catch a young hare, which I have safely placed where you see it moving." "Oh! then in that case," said the farmer, "you are committing an offence against the game laws, as the season is not yet open. I am a guard champetre, and whilst you are doing your duty you will see no objection to my doing mine." The process verbal was accordingly drawn up, and a complaint lodged before the Procureur du Roi.

THE BISHOPRIC OF MANCHESTER. — The act of 1836, to repeal which such strenuous efforts have recently been made, together with the order in council of 1838, erects Manchester into a bishopric which will consist of the whole county of Lancashire (at present in the diocese of Chester) with the exception of the deanery of Furness and Cartmael. The new diocese will be in the province of York. By the order in council before mentioned, the warden and fellows of the collegiate church of Manchester are constituted dean and chapter. The annual income of the new see is fixed at 4500*l*. Mr. Murray, of Chancery Lane, has been appointed registrar for the new diocese. Should Dr. Bethell, the present bishop of Bangor, refuse to accept the united see of Bangor and St. Asaph, a question will arise as to the power of appointing to Manchester, no provision having been made for such a contingency either in the act of 1836, or the order in council of 1838. Should he however accept the united see he will have all the patronage attached to it placed at his disposal, and will obtain an accession of income to the amount of 736*l*. per annum. His lordship's present income is 4464*l*., and the proposed revenue of the united diocese is fixed at 5200*l*. In Bangor cathedral there are two prebends, one with a net yearly income of 459*l*., and the other of 386*l*.; and a senior and junior vicarage, choral and parochial, of 419*l*. each. In the year 1835 there were forty benefices in the dioceses of St. Asaph, and sixty-seven in Bangor, in which the incumbents were non-resident, of whom twenty-two in St. Asaph, and twenty in Bangor, resided on their benefices. Ten in St. Asaph were non-resident without license or exemption, and six in Bangor. The gross receipts or annual average revenues for the seven years preceding 1836 were — of St. Asaph, 7118*l*. 3*s*. 10*d*.; of Bangor, 5979*l*. 13*s*. 7*d*.; making together 13,097*l*. 13*s*. 5*d*. The payments were 3129*l*. 10*s*. for both sees, leaving an united net annual revenue of 9968*l*. 17*s*. 5*d*. After payment of the income of the united sees, it is estimated that there will be an available surplus of 4763*l*. 17*s*. 5*d*. Upon these calculations the order in council of December, 1838, directs a fixed annual payment to be made to the Ecclesiastical Commissioners from the united sees of that amount. An erroneous impression seems to prevail that the act of 1836, uniting the sees of Bangor and St. Asaph, was repealed last session. The fact is not so, the Bill having been withdrawn on account of the lateness of the session. The death of Dr. Carey made the carrying of such an act impossible, if not unnecessary.

INSPECTION OF FORTIFICATIONS AT CHATHAM. — On Tuesday afternoon, the Black Eagle arrived in the Medway, anchored off Gillingham, and disembarked the Duke of Wellington, the Marquis of Anglesey, and other officers. Horses being in readiness, they mounted and rode off to the ground of the field-works of the Royal Sappers and Miners, where a party were engaged in throwing up the ground for the forming of a parallel line of defence; the party thence proceeded round the fortified works, reaching nearly two miles, to the Spur Battery, when his grace and other officers dismounted and were joined by the commandant. The Spur Battery is a vast work, commanding an entire view of all the fortifications extending from Gillingham to Fort Clarence. A map was produced, and every point of defence was particularly pointed out to the noble duke and the master-general of the Ordnance. It is anticipated this inspection will cause many alterations and improvements along the interior line of these works. After the inspection the duke left for London.

HOPS. — During the past week there has been a further decline on prices of 10*s*. The continued accumulation of the hops in the market so early, and before the time they are usually wanted, caused the buyers to purchase sparingly; but within these two days some heavy transactions have taken place at low prices. On Monday the market was steady, and the duty remains at 200,000*l*. A few samples of choice superfines have been shown, and both the colour and condition are excellent. Picking is progressing very rapidly at Maidstone, but not so fast as many would wish, for the hops are getting very brown; indeed, they seem to partake of the general rapid maturity of the vegetable world this year. Many would get on faster than they do if they had the convenience to dry them, but the hops are so good that the pickers overrun the oast. Duty backed at 200,000*l*. Hop picking has become general throughout the neighbourhood of Goudhurst, and the crops are very large and in good condition, although we are of opinion that in several places they have commenced too early, being deceived by the size of the hops. They weigh light, and the rush made to the market has tended in a measure to depreciate their value. The old erroneous notion being so prevalent among our farmers, "If you miss the first chance, you don't get another as good," has induced some to dispose of part of their growth at 80*s*., a ruinous price to the planter. One garden belonging to Mr. H. Wickham, averages one bushel to the pole with three poles to the hill. The tallying is from eight to ten for the shilling.

CRIMINAL JUSTICE. — By an act of last session (9th and 10th Victoria, c. 24.) an important alteration was made in the administration of criminal justice. Before the 26th of June, on which day the act received the royal assent and came into operation, in certain cases of felony a court was not empowered by law to award sentence of transportation for a less period than the term of the offender's life, or some long term of years, or sentence of imprisonment for any shorter term than two years; but by the first section it is provided, "that in all cases where the court is now empowered or required to award a sentence of transportation exceeding seven years, it shall be lawful for such court, at its discretion, to award a sentence of transportation for a term of not less than seven years, or to award such sentence of imprisonment for any period not exceeding two years, with or without hard labour, as shall to the court, in its discretion, appear just under all the circumstances."

THE AFGHAN TRIBES. — The state of society in Afghanistan is now, and seems from time immemorial to have been, entirely different from that which prevails in other countries of Asia. In name the government is monarchical; but the authority of the monarch, except in the great towns and throughout the districts immediately dependant upon them, extends no further over his subjects than the authority of the first Jameses extended in Scotland over the clans which occupied the most inaccessible of the Highland districts. Indeed, the Afghans bear, in this respect, a striking resemblance to the Celtic portions of the population both of Scotland and of Ireland, that they are divided into tribes, clans, and septs, which pay little or no obedience, in the internal management of their affairs, to any power except that of custom and of their chiefs. In Scotland, there is a point in the spirit of clanship in Afghanistan which acts differently, and on principle too, from its manner of operation either in Scotland or in Ireland. In the latter countries, the head of the tribe used to demand and obtain the fealty of his clansmen to his person; in the former this fealty is paid more to the community than to the chief and hence it comes to pass that there is much more of individual independence of character among the Afghans than seems to have prevailed among the ancestors of the M'Neils or the O'Connors; for though there are instances in the history of the Celtic clans of the setting aside by this people of one chief, and the appointment, on the same authority, of another, the proceeding was one of rare occurrence, and was never to have been resorted to except in the last emergency; whereas in Afghanistan the practice is of constant occurrence, as often as by the representatives of the principal families the chief is held to be incompetent, or is found guilty of having transgressed those unwritten laws which are understood by all, and by all reverenced and obeyed from one generation to another.—*Sale's Brigade in Afghanistan.*

SIR WALTER SCOTT'S BUTLER. — The name of Dalgleish, the Abbotsford butler, must be familiar to all the readers of Lockhart's life of Sir Walter, not so much from his position as major domo as from his devoted attachment to his absent master, when the clouds of adversity lowered upon his fortunes. In vol. vii. p. 248, of the first edition, is an entry in his diary of date 27th Feb. 1826, Sir Walter says—"Dalgleish will not leave me, and cries and makes a scene." Mr. Lockhart, in a note to this, says—"Dalgleish was Sir Walter's butler. He said he cared not how much his wages were reduced, but go he would not." Dalgleish is now constrained, when years have enfeebled his frame, to support himself and aged wife by laborious and protracted toil. The committee of the Scott Monument could hardly obtain a person better adapted, from his manner and intimate connection with our glorious countryman, to become custodier of the monument.

DEATH OF THE BISHOP OF ST. ASAPH. — The Right Rev. William Carey, D.D., bishop of the Welsh diocese of St. Asaph, expired on Sunday last, in his 77th year, at his town residence in Portland Place. The rev. prelate, it appears, had been ailing for a considerable period; indeed, about fifteen months since, he barely recovered from an attack of gout, by which he was much debilitated. Dr. Carey was a clergyman and a scholar of eminence. In 1784, when about fifteen years of age, he became a king's scholar at Westminster School, where he continued until 1789, when he was elected to Christ Church, Oxford. Having entered holy orders in 1802, he was made a prebendary of York, and in the following year he received the appointment of master of Westminster School; in 1808 that of sub-almoner to the king; and in 1809 he was installed as prebendary of Westminster. Amongst his other appointments was that of the vicarage of Sutton-in-the-Forest, Yorkshire. The deceased was honoured by the notice of his late Royal Highness the Duke of York, who entrusted him with the charge of the Royal Military Asylum at Chelsea, while the educational arrangements were being perfected therein. In 1820, on the translation of Dr. Pelham to Lincoln, Dr. Carey was consecrated Bishop of Exeter, from which he removed to St. Asaph.

THE SUBSIDENCE AT STOWMARKET. — The plans of operation for overcoming this difficulty have been more than once changed. On Monday week six pile-driving engines were put in requisition, with the view of forming a platform for the embankment, but the depth of the loose stratum having been ascertained to be too great to insure the stability of the piles, it was determined to effect a foundation by means of faggots, brushwood, and pollard-trees, immense numbers of which have been purchased and thrown into the morass; upon this the embankment has proceeded a few yards. The depth of the loose soil has been ascertained by boring to be above 80 feet, which is within a few feet of the level of high-water mark at Ipswich.

DARING ATTEMPT TO ESCAPE FROM WARRINGTON BRIDEWELL. — On Saturday evening last Andrew and William Brown, *alias* Jones and Naylor, made a daring attempt to escape from custody. It appears that after their committal on Wednesday, Mr. Jones having applied to the magistrates to remand them to Monday, and his application being granted, immediately went over to Liverpool for the purpose of gaining some further information respecting them. Shortly after he left home they became uneasy, and made inquiries from Mrs. Jones as to where he was gone, and when he was likely to return. From their manner she suspected them of some evil intentions, and consequently kept a strict watch on their movements. There are two yards attached to the Bridewell, into which the prisoners are brought every morning, in order that they may have plenty of walking exercise during the day; these yards are surrounded by a wall thirty feet high, and well spiked on the top. On Saturday morning the two browns were placed in that yard which is considered the safest, a companion, who is in custody charged with breaking into Mr. Tickle's warehouse on the 19th ult., being in the adjoining one. Shortly before the time when the police officers usually lock up the prisoners for the night, Mrs. Jones heard a scraping noise in one of the yards, and immediately went to a window which commands a view of them to ascertain the cause, when she saw the prisoners endeavouring to escape, they having almost reached the top of the outer wall; they had managed to climb up one of the angles. She instantly gave an alarm, when they both fell down several yards, and broke one of the sessions room windows in their descent.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

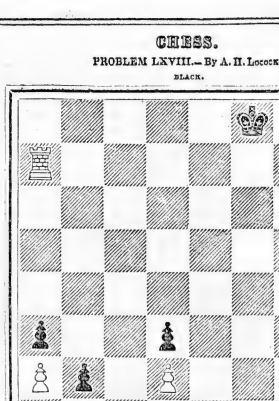
BIRTHS. — At Hom House, Herefordshire, the lady of Capt. M. Kyrle, of a son. At Crow Hall, near Downham, Norfolk, the lady of J. R. Fryer, Esq., of a son. At Ballavandran, county Tipperary, the lady of — Bagwell, Esq., of a daughter. The lady of W. R. A. Boyle, Esq., of Col-shill Street, Eaton Square, and of Lincoln's Inn, barrister, of a daughter. On the 16th, at Lavender Terrace, Lavender Hill, Mrs. James Walmsley of a son.

MARRIAGES. — At St. Pancras Church, by the Rev. A. Borradaile, incumbent of St. Mary's, Westminster, J. A. Russell, Esq., of Gray's Inn, barrister, to Martha, younger daughter of T. H. Bower, Esq., of Doughty Street, and Chancery Lane. At St. Mary's, Bryanston Square, the Rev. J. Huckey, M.A., of King's College, Cambridge, rector of Horsted, and Coltishall, Norfolk, to Rose Ellen, youngest daughter of the late J. Robinson, Esq., of Cumberland Street, Bryanston Square, and late 3rd Guards. At Christ Church, at Belgaum, by S. De Vitre, Esq., of the Bombay Civil Service, to Amelia, second daughter of C. Kane, Esq., Superintending Surgeon of the Southern Division, and niece of his Excellency Lieut.-Gen. Sir C. Campbell, K.C.B., Governor of Ceylon. In St. Peter's Church, Dublin, J. Perrin, Esq., barrister-at-law, eldest son of the Right Hon. L. Perrin, of Rutland Square, one of the Judges of the Court of Queen's Bench in Ireland, to Penelope, eldest daughter of J. Hatchell Esq., of Merrion Square. At Fairford, J. B. Palser, Esq., of Quenington Mills, to Sarah Matilda, daughter of S. Vines, Esq., of Fairford. At Passage Church, county Cork, J. Person, Esq., of Mountcross, to Mary, second daughter of R. Clarke, Esq., of Passage West. At Liverpool, on the 16th, Mr. Charles Dyte, of London, to Eve, third daughter of the late P. Nathan, of Castle Street, Liverpool.

DEATHS. — At Northampton, A. Hume, Esq., late of Bilton Grange, Warwickshire, aged 77. At Winnington, Cheshire, Hannah Rathbone, late of Bermondsey, London, a member of the Society of Friends. W. Tinkler, Esq., late of Chilworth House, near Guildford, aged 45. In Bridgewater Square, H. Verinder, Esq., of St. Paul's Churchyard, in the 70th year of his age. At Jassy, Moldavia, of typhus fever, G. Blogg, Esq., of Smith Street, Chelsea, and Bucklersbury.

CHESS.

PROBLEM LXVIII.—By A. H. LOCOCK.



BLACK.

WHITE

White to win in five moves.

GAME LXVIII.

Twenty-first game of the match between Messrs. Staunton and Horwitz.

WHITE (Mr. S.).	BLACK (Mr. H.).	WHITE (Mr. S.).	BLACK (Mr. H.).
1. Q P two sq	1. K B P two sq	28. Q to Q R fourth	28. Q to Q Kt third
2. Q B P two sq	2. K Kt to B third	29. R to Q sq	29. Q takes Q Kt P
3. Q Kt to B third	3. K P one sq	30. Kt to K fourth	30. Q to Q Kt fifth
4. K P one sq	4. K B to Q Kt 5th	31. Q to Q R second	31. Q R to its sq
5. K B P two sq	5. Q B P two sq	32. Q to Q Kt third	32. Q takes Q
6. K Kt to K second	6. K Castles	33. B takes Q	33. K R to Q Kt sq
7. K castles	7. P takes P	34. R to Q third	34. Q R checks
8. P takes P	8. Q Kt to B third	35. K to B second	35. Q R to Q Kt 8th
9. Q B to K B 4th	9. K Kt to K 4th	36. R to Q R fourth	36. Q R to Q Kt7th+
10. Q to Q second	10. Kt takes Q B	37. R to Q second	37. R takes R
11. Q takes Kt	11. K B to Q R 4th	38. Kt takes R	38. R to Q Kt third
12. Q Kt to its fifth	12. Q R P one sq	39. Kt to Q B fourth	39. R to Q Kt second
13. Kt to Q sixth	13. B to Q B second	40. K to K second	40. K to R sq
14. Q B P one sq	14. Q to K second	41. K to Q third	41. K to K sq
15. Q to K Kt third	15. B takes Kt	42. Kt to K fifth	42. R to Q R second
16. P takes B	16. Q to K B third	43. B to Q Kt fifth	43. K Kt P one sq
17. Q to K third	17. K B P one sq	44. K to Q B fourth	44. K P P one sq
18. Q to K fourth	18. K K P one sq	45. Q P one sq	45. P takes P
19. K P one sq	19. Q Kt P two sq	46. K takes P	46. R to R seventh
20. Q R P two sq	20. Q B to Kt second	47. B takes P+	47. K to Q sq
21. P takes P	21. P takes P	48. B to K R third	48. R to Q Kt seventh+
22. B takes P	22. Q to K Kt fourth	49. K to K sixth	49. R to K seventh
23. B to Q B fourth	23. Kt to Q R 4th*	50. K to B sixth	50. K Kt P one sq
24. R takes Kt	24. Q takes R	51. B takes P	51. R takes P
25. Q takes B	25. Q R to its second	52. Kt to K B 7th+	52. K to K sq
26. Q to Q Kt third	26. Q R to its sq	53. P checks	53. K to B sq.
27. Kt to Q B third	27. Q R to Kt sq	54. P becomes a Q and checkmates.	

* This is ill played, as he loses two pieces for a Rook; he ought first to have exchanged Rooks, and then he might have made this move without much risk.

Solution to Problem LXVII.

WHITE.	BLACK.
1. Q to Q fourth	1. R to K R eighth (A)
2. Q to Q R fourth+	2. K to Kt sq.
3. Q to K sq checkmates.	
(A)	
1. R to K R fifth	
2. Q takes B	2. Any where.
3. R or Q checkmates.	

NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Pawn. Newport. R. I. H. N. The solutions are correct, but our correspondents have omitted a variation on Black's first move.

Jasper. Mr. Horwitz has won one of the three matches with Mr. Staunton; these gentlemen now at Brighton playing the other matches.

A. H. L. We are thankful for the new Problem. One of the former ones will appear next week; we find the mate can be given in five moves. The other Problem will not suit us.

S. J. The solution is correct.

Timonoe. Mr. Walker's new edition is larger than the former one, and contains extracts from Jacnisch, Heydebrand, and others, which the former did not. It is, however, not quite so amusing a volume.

D. Christie. Many thanks for the four Problems sent, which shall be examined and given in future numbers, if eligible.

A. H. L. The solution to the Problem in seven moves does not seem correct. In the variation, Black need not take the Kt on the fifth move, but may play P one sq.

BRITISH FUNDS.

Bank Stock	. . . 210½	India Stock	. . —
3 per Cent. Red.	. . —	Ditto Bonds	. . —
3 per Cent. Cons.	. . 95¾	South Sea Old Annuities	. . —
¾ per Cent. Red.	. . —	Ditto New Annuities	. . 95¾
New 3½ per Cent.	. . —	Ex. Bills 1000*l*. 1½*d*.	. . 14
New 5 per Cent.	. . —	Ditto 500*l*.	. . 13
Long Annuities to expire —		Ditto Small	. . 10
Jan. 1860	. . —	Bank Stock for Act.	. . —
Oct. 1859	. . —	Consols for Act.	. . 96
Jan. 1860	. . —	India Stock for Act.	. . —

FOREIGN FUNDS.

Brazilian Bonds	. . 89	Spanish 5 per Cent.	. . —
Colombian, 6 per cent.	. . —	Ditto 3 per Cent.	. . —
Cuba Bonds 6 per Cent.	. . —	French 5 per Cent.	. . —
Danish 3 per Cent.	. . —	Dutch 2½ per Cent.	. . —
Mexican 5 per Cent. 1837	. . —	Ditto 4 per Cent.	. . 95

LONDON GAZETTE.—TUESDAY, SEPT. 15.

BANKRUPTS.—H. DENSHAM, Lamb's Conduit Street, auctioneer.—J. HARDY, Castle Donington, Leicestershire, cattle dealer.—H. DEVERILL, Stoke-upon-Trent, Staffordshire corn factor.—W. M. HIGGINS, Birmingham, lacemaker.—P. M'SHANE, Dundalk, Louth cattle dealer.—W. WARRENSON, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, grocer.—J. MILNES and Co. Littletown, Yorkshire, scribbling millers.

LONDON GAZETTE.—FRIDAY, SEPT. 18.

BANKRUPTS.—J. J. FRYER, Birchin Lane, Cornhill, stockbroker.—J. BUNDEN, Basingstoke, grocer.—J. HATCHER, Poole, butcher.—J. E. C. KOCH, Winchester Street, City. East India merchant.—L. A. V. RUDOLPH, Sunderland, merchant.—T. BARROW, Manchester, shirt-maker.

MARKETS.

MARK LANE, FRIDAY, SEPT. 18. — The arrivals of English wheat for our market during the present week have been very moderate; yet the show of samples of that article today was tolerably good. The attendance of buyers being small the demand was very heavy, and in some instances the quotations were not supported.

The sale for foreign wheat was very dull; yet, as the holders were firm, we can notice no alteration in value.

The supply of barley was small, yet the demand was in a sluggish state, and the inferior parcels were 1*s*. per quarter lower.

In superfine-season-made malt was in good request at full prices; otherwise the demand was in a sluggish state.

Oats, beans, and peas, the supplies of which were small, moved off slowly, at late rates.

ARRIVALS. — Wheat: English, 2730 ; Irish, 0 ; Foreign, 6620. Barley: English, 990 ; Irish, 0 ; Foreign, 2270. Oats: English, 1150 ; Irish, 2270 ; Foreign, 6040. Flour, 2360 sacks ; malt, 2080 qrs. Of foreign flour, we have received 11,810 barrels.

SMITHFIELD, FRIDAY, SEPT. 18. — The supply of beasts on sale here to-day was seasonably extensive, but not deficient in quality. Comparatively speaking, the beef trade was heavy, and Monday's prices were with difficulty supported. We had on offer 1000 oxen and cows, 1000 sheep and lambs, and 21 calves from Holland. With sheep, we were scantily supplied, owing to which, the mutton trade was active, at fully previous currencies. In lambs, a fair amount of business was doing at late rates. Prime small pigs were moved off readily; other kinds of veal slowly, at unaltered quotations. Pigs were in steady request, and prices were well supported. Milch cows were a slow sale, at from 16*l*. to 20*l*. each, including their small calf.

Prices per 8 lbs., to sink the offal. — Coarse and inferior beasts, 2*s*. 10*d*. to 3*s*. 0*d*.; second quality, ditto, 3*s*. 2*d*. to 3*s*. 6*d*.; prime large oxen, 3*s*. 8*d*. to 3*s*. 10*d*.; prime Scots, &c., 4*s*. 0*d*. to 4*s*. 2*d*.; coarse and inferior sheep, 3*s*. 6*d*. to 3*s*. 10*d*.; second quality ditto, 4*s*. 0*d*. to 4*s*. 2*d*.; prime coarse-woolled sheep, 4*s*. 2*d*. to 4*s*. 4*d*.; prime Southdown ditto, 4*s*. 6*d*. to 4*s*. 8*d*.; large coarse calves, 3*s*. 10*d*. to 4*s*. 6*d*.; prime small ditto, 4*s*. 8*d*. to 4*s*. 10*d*.; large hogs, 3*s*. 8*d*. to 4*s*. 6*d*.; neat small porkers, 4*s*. 8*d*. to 4*s*. 10*d*.; lambs, 4*s*. 8*d*. to 5*s*. 8*d*.; suckling calves, 18*s*. to 30*s*.; and quarter old store pigs, 16*s*. to 20*s*. each.

Beasts, 940 ; cows, 108 ; sheep and lambs, 6660 ; calves, 383 ; pigs, 450.

NEWGATE AND LEADENHALL, FRIDAY. — We had a steady demand this morning, at full prices.

Per 8lbs. by the carcass. — Inferior beef, 2*s*. 8*d*. to 2*s*. 10*d*.; middling do., 3*s*. 0*d*. to 3*s*. 2*d*.; prime large ditto, 3*s*. 4*d*. to 3*s*. 6*d*.; ditto, small ditto, 3*s*. 6*d*. to 3*s*. 8*d*.; large pork, 3*s*. 6*d*. to 4*s*. 2*d*.; inferior mutton, 3*s*. 4*d*. to 3*s*. 6*d*.; middling do., 4*s*. 0*d*. to 4*s*. 2*d*.; prime ditto, 4*s*. 4*d*. to 4*s*. 6*d*.; veal, 3*s*. 10*d*. to 4*s*. 10*d*.; small pork, 4*s*. 4*d*. to 4*s*. 10*d*.; lamb, 4*s*. 8*d*. to 5*s*. 8*d*.

BOROUGH HOP MARKET, FRIDAY, SEPT. 18. — An immense quantity of new hops has reached us this week, principally from Kent and Sussex. Hence, as the general quality is very fine, very little difficulty is experienced on the part of the dealers in making selections. The demand is in a very inactive state, and prices rule miserably low. Yearling and old hops are a mere drug, and nominal in value. The duty is called 200,000*l*.

New Sussex pockets, 4*l*. 0*s*. to 4*l*. 5*s*. 0*d*. ; Weald of Kent, 4*l*. 2*s*. to 4*l*. 12*s*. ; Mid Kent, 4*l*. 16*s*. to 5*l*. 10*s*.

SMITHFIELD HAY MARKET. — Fine upland meadow and rye-grass hay, 3*l*. 16*s*. to 4*l*. 0*s*.; inferior ditto, 3*l*. 3*s*. to 3*l*. 8*s*.; new ditto, 2*l*. 8*s*. to 3*l*. 14*s*.; superior clover, 5*l*. 8*s*. to 5*l*. 16*s*.; inferior ditto, 4*l*. 10*s*. to 4*l*. 15*s*.; new ditto, 3*l*. 10*s*. to 4*l*. 16*s*.; straw, 1*l*. 10*s*. to 1*l*. 12*s*. per load of 36 trusses.

REGENT'S PARK HAY MARKET. — Fine upland meadow and rye-grass hay, 80*s*. to 85*s*.; inferior ditto, 65*s*. to 70*s*.; new ditto, 48*s*. to 75*s*.; superior clover, 105*s*. to 108*s*.; inferior ditto, 90*s*. to 95*s*.; new ditto, 70*s*. to 95*s*.; straw, 30*s*. to 35*s*. per load of 36 trusses.

ILLUSTRATED LITERATURE.

The Book of Costume, or Annals of Fashion, from the Earliest Period to the Present Time. By a Lady of Rank. Illustrated with numerous Engravings on Wood, from Drawings by George Standfast.*

The Book of Costume! Though the philosopher and the politician may perhaps, at the first glance, be disposed to regard with some degree of disdain the subject of which the fair and talented



—— a build of bonnet, whose extent
Should, like a doctrine of dissent,
Puzzle church doors to let it in.

authoress has treated in this volume, yet a little reflection will be sufficient to convince them that, after all, it is not so frivolous as they may have imagined.

Costume, comprehending all that relates to dress and fashion, furnishing a standard of civilisation, involving the interest of the arts and commerce, is, in fact, an important element in the prosperity of states. The study of its changes, their causes, and their consequences, cannot, therefore, be unworthy the attention of the scholar or the statesman, of the man of business, or the man of pleasure; while there are few readers of the gentler sex to whom it can fail to prove a theme of exciting interest.

To exhibit the various phases of costume during the succession of ages, whether induced by climate or locality, by political revolutions, or the capricious decrees of fashion, among the various nations of the world, in their progress from barbarism to the highest refinement of civilised life, is the aim of the "Book of Costume."



TIME OF HENRY I.



TIME OF EDWARD III.

To accomplish so varied a purpose in an accurate and satisfactory manner, required a wide range of reading and much taste in the selection of graphic records. Preceding writers have been partial, exclusive, or mere adapters of old and often quoted materials. Montfaucon was wholly classical; Strutt entirely regal; Stodthardt, in the main, chivalric and ornamental; while Planche, Fairholt, and others were merely formal; and, to the extent of calling public attention to the subject, useful compilers of old documentary memorials. It was reserved for our "Lady of Rank," having full knowledge of every source of information, and a large acquaintance with the best characteristic examples, to treat the subject in the spirit of universal history, and thus to produce a book which not only claims a place on the table of the drawing-room and the boudoir, but which also deserves to range with the standard works of the library.



COIFFURE, RICHARD II.



HORNED HEAD-DRESS, HENRY V.

The book is divided into thirty-one chapters, treating respectively of costume in England, Scotland, Ireland, Wales, France, Germany, Spain, Portugal, Switzerland, Holland, Italy, Sicily, and Malta, Ancient Rome, Norway, Sweden, Denmark, Hungary, Poland, Russia, Turkey, Wallachia, Greece, Albania, India, the Mogul Empire, Persia, Bokhara, Circassia and Cashmere, Affghanistan, China, Palestine and Syria, Arabia. These sections are neatly illustrated by no less than two hundred and thirty-six beautifully printed woodcuts, forming together a perfect chronology of the costume of the world. Our selections, which are confined to the female costume of England, will give a fair idea of their instructive value; and the following descriptive remarks, abridged from the book, will give them general interest, and present the labours of the authoress in a favourable point of view.

The beautiful and intrepid Queen Boadicea is considered to be the first British female whose dress is recorded. Dio mentions, that when she led her army to the field of battle, she wore a various coloured tunic flowing in long loose folds, and over it a mantle, while



COIFFURES, TIME OF HENRY VI.

her long hair floated down her neck and shoulders." This warlike queen, therefore, notwithstanding her abhorrence of the Romans, could not resist the graceful elegance of their costume, so different from the rude clumsiness of the dress of her wild subjects; and, though fighting valiantly against the invaders of the country, she succumbed to the laws which fashion had issued; a forcible example of the unlimited sway exercised by the flower-crowned goddess over the female mind.



COIFFURES, TIME OF EDWARD IV.

The ample costume of the Romans was adopted by the Normans, and flowing draperies became the leading characteristic of female costume during the reigns of William I. and his immediate successors. In the time of Henry I. this was so remarkably the case, that we are told by our authoress that "sleeves and veils were worn so immensely long, it became necessary to tie them up in bows and



HATTE, CAPPE, OR KERCHER, TIME OF ELIZABETH.

festoons, and *la grande* mode appears to have been to leave the skirts of the gown of a sufficient length to permit them to trail upon the ground. An upper tunic, much shorter than the under robe, was also the fashion; and, perhaps, it may be considered as the *surcoats* generally worn by the Normans. The hair was often wrapped in



'GOOD QUEEN BESS."

silk or riband, and allowed to hang down the back; and ruffles were in common use. The dresses were very splendid, with embroidery and gold borders. Pelisses, trimmed with fur, were also worn, as well as *wimples*, an article of attire worn round the neck under the veil." In the reign of Edward III. this munificence of apparel was changed for scanty, tight fitting, and inelegant garments of "diverse shapes and disguisings," and in the opinion of the Monk of Glastonbury, "divest from all honesty of old arraye or good usage." "The dress of ladies of high degree was in quality most splendid; velvet shirts trimmed with rich furs, and jackets fitting tight to the shape, embroidered in gold and silver cloths, sometimes studded with jewels, formed their usual costume." The *coté hardie* introduced.

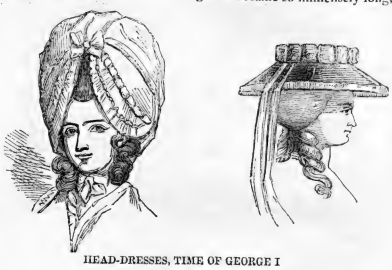
In Richard II.'s reign, Queen Anne introduced Bohemian modes



HOOP, TIME OF QUEEN ANNE.

among her new subjects, and under the guidance of the young and foppish king, fashion assumed an important place in the annals of England. Splendid mantles, confined on the shoulders with brooches, and across the neck with laces composed of strings of jewels, were generally worn, and had a splendid appearance. Jewelled girdles were common. The coiffure was heavy, massive, and confined in ornamental netting.

The reign of Henry V. is noted for the introduction of the celebrated horned head-dress, so much admired by the ladies, and so much disliked and found fault with by writers and preachers of the fifteenth century. The sleeves of gowns became so immensely long,



HEAD-DRESSES, TIME OF GEORGE I

that the ends fell to the ground, and served as a muff to conceal the delicate hands, for as yet gloves were only worn by men. The cote hardie disappeared about this time, and was followed soon afterwards by stays. In the troublous times of Henry VI., the horned coiffure still engrossed the admiration of the ladies, but several alterations were gradually made in it. Instead of standing out sideways to an immense width, it was raised upwards in the shape of a fork, with long lappets hanging down on either side. The hair was carefully concealed. Shortness of waist was the fashion of the gown. In the reign of Edward IV. ladies' coiffures occupied much attention. They were often tall and pointed, like steeples, or, to resemble asses' Paradin, "they ears." Trains were banished, and gowns, with bodies laced in front, became the fashion. With Henry VIII., stuffs and garments ponderous as himself came into use. Thick silks, embroidered petticoats. and gowns of blue velvet, cut and lined with cloth of gold, made after the fashion of Savoy, were generally adopted. Caps of velvet adorned with jewels; and frontlets were worn before bonnets were introduced. In Queen Elizabeth's reign, long stomachers, farthingales suddenly swelling out over the hips, hanging sleeves, enormous ruffs, partelets, cauls, and other frightful things, deformed the ladies of the age. The hair was worn "on end," pasted, wired, and set with true loves of pearle and buttons of gold, each button bearing a rubie. Frontlets were worn, and



HEAD-DRESS, 1776.

BONNETS, first brought from Italy, began to be



HEAD-DRESSES, 1794.

a la grand mode. Pins and ribbons introduced by Sir Thomas Gresham. Fans of feathers used. The reign of James I. was not fertile in fashions; but in the times of Charles I. and II. they made a start. Infatuated with the wish to have small, slender waists, the women wore high stays, laced so tight that they could scarcely breathe; and nothing was considered really fashionable that did not come from France. The hair was worn in curls on the forehead, and sometimes braided behind, hanging down over the shoulders.

The costume of Queen Anne's time and of the Georges' is too familiar to our readers to need description. See our description of "Her Majesty's Bal Masquer"

* Henry Colburn, 13. Great Marlborough Street

Life at the Water Cure: or, A Month at Malvern. A Diary. By Richard J. Lane, A.R.A. Longman and Co.

The subject of what is popularly called the "water cure" is comparatively a modern science, as scarcely more than a century has elapsed since it was first mooted by the temperate cool-blooded Germans. It has, however, rapidly increased in interest since that time, both as a speculation in pure physiology, and as an important practical application of the simplest of nature's elements in the relief of ailments which have hitherto been held to require the most com-



MALVERN FROM THE HIGH HILL.

plicated treatment. The names of Preissnitz, Ellis, and Claridge are conspicuous on the list of those who have considered it as a matter of pure science, while those of Dr. James Johnston, Sir E. B. Lytton, and of our author Mr. Lane, are distinguished for giving the subject a practical form.

If the real importance of this branch of medical treatment be considered, it will excite no surprise that the development of its principles should have engaged the attention of the first physicians of modern times; and that the reduction of those principles to practical applications should have been sedulously and laboriously pursued. The plan of relieving life of its ills by means so simple, so agreeable, so practicable by all, as habitual *inside* and *outside* washings, is so excellent in its nature and so beneficial in its operation, as to require, in Mr. Lane's opinion, but to be known to be cordially and generally embraced.

The recent establishment and, we are warranted in believing, the success of so many hydropathic establishments in the "pleasure places" of England, prove the extensive adoption of the scheme among the opulent classes of the community; while the increase of cheap books on the subject, and the establishment of "wells," baths,



CHALYBEATE SPRING.

and washouses, &c. &c., at once attest the growing interest which the laborious classes feel in this health-promising design.

Without pronouncing an opinion on the merits of the system, we may warn its advocates of the danger of enthusiasm in the praise of practices which are yet on trial. Sir Edward Bulwer Lytton justly remarks, that "AT THE WATER CURE THE WHOLE LIFE IS ONE REMEDY;" a confession in which we think the truth is embodied, that it is not *water* merely, but the temperate habit, the rising at six, the leg of mutton at one, the walks, the drives, the agreeable company with which the water drinking is associated, that cures the chapped tongue, the feeble knee, the failing sight.

The system is on its trial; the question is not one of theory, but experiment; and by experience only should it be judged. Meantime we warn weak patients, persons suffering under constitutional disease, rather to

Bear the ills they have,
Than fly to others that they know not of.

In the case of Mr. Lane, he went to the "water cure" a broken man, aching with neuralgic pains, a martyr to dyspepsia, and in danger of



ST. ANNE'S WELL.

immediate paralysis; but in a month, such was the effect of the treatment, he returned cured of his "gathering ailments;" and, to use his own words, "translated to a new life of careless ease, with 'jest and youthful jollity' playing about me." But let it be remembered, he did this under advice. The place in which this wondrous cure was wrought, was the establishment of Dr. Wilson, situated on the beauteous slopes of Malvern. Mr. Lane's book presents us with a diary of the month spent there, recording as he goes along, not only the progress of cure, but the social pleasures, the charming country rambles, by which the course of returning health was facilitated. The book is most agreeably written; a little too prosy perhaps, and occasionally too egotistic, but still presenting, in bold relief, against trifling personalities and lesser matters, a most



THE SHALLOW BATH.

important body of evidence in favour of the water cure. The main object is never lost sight of, and as such the volume commends itself to universal acceptance. As a book of amusement it has few equals.

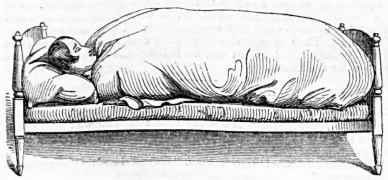
The following extracts will explain Dr. Wilson's practice, and assist in making the engravings intelligible. We may add that the volume is very liberally illustrated.



THE SITZ BATH.

THE SHALLOW BATH.

At a little before seven came the bath attendant. He poured about four inches depth of water into a tin bath five feet long, and directed me to get out of bed and sit in it. He then poured about two gallons of water on my head and commenced a vigorous rubbing, in which I assisted. This is called the SHALLOW BATH. After three



THE PACKING.

or four minutes I got out of the bath, and he enveloped me in a dry sheet, rubbing me thoroughly.

All this friction produced an agreeable glow, and the desire to dress quickly and get into the air was uppermost. The same process was repeated with Ned; and, having each taken a tumbler of water, we started to mount the hill. I got as far as St. Anne's Well,



with Ned's help, and drinking there, sauntered about the exquisite walks on the hill. The fountain of St. Anne's Well is constantly flowing, and though varying in quantity, has never failed. I am told that the water is at nearly the same temperature in summer as in winter. In sparkling brilliancy as well as purity it is confessedly unrivalled even at Malvern, except by the water of the "Holy Well." A cottage, beautifully situated in the hollow of this eminence, encloses the fountain, where it escapes from the rock; the chief apartment of which is free and open to all who wish to drink; but it is good taste to put down a halfcrown upon the first visit, and inscribe a name in the book, which is also "open to all."

OPERATION OF PACKING.

At twelve I was *half packed*, after a short walk. This was a sort of feeler, and preparatory to the entire process. Lying upon two blankets on the bed, a wet towel was placed upon me, extending from shoulders to knees; and I was enveloped, as in the complete *packing* (which I shall describe in this place) with all the blankets upon me, and then a down bed, with a counterpane to tuck all in, and make it air-tight. The desired heat came readily; and the sensation is soothing and agreeable. I was surprised to find the warmth much greater were the wet towel clung to me, than in other parts in contact with the blanket. After an hour I was unpacked, and the shallow bath as before; and I was aware how greatly the enjoyment of the bath is promoted by the heat engendered in the packing. I took a brisk walk with the doctor before dinner, who, in reply to my questions, told me that he had treated nearly a thousand patients successfully at Malvern. I spoke to him of my limping gait, and the impossibility of straightening the right leg, from a strain (or something like it) in the knee, superadded to the general weakness. I explained how it was caused; and he concluded by saying, "in a week you won't know that you have a knee!"

I asked how it was that my eyes did not water, as *was* always the case when I walked before breakfast, without first eating a biscuit



THE BEACON, LOOKING NORTH.

or a crust. He told me that water strengthens the eyes, and that I should probably not feel the weakness again; that *absorption* should be *first* promoted, and the digestive organs kept at rest at least an hour after using.

THE SITZ BATH.

We returned soon after seven, when I prepared to take my first Sitz bath. It is not disagreeable, but very odd, and exhibits the patient in by no means an elegant or dignified attitude.

For this bath it is not necessary to undress, the trousers only being taken off, and the shirt gathered under the waistcoat, which is but-

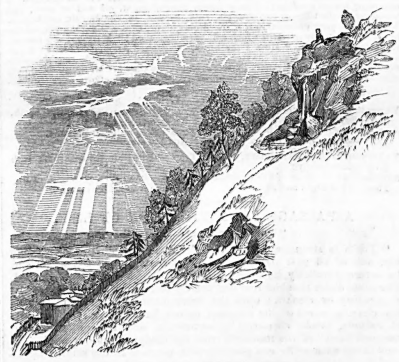


RANGE OF HILLS.—THE CAMP HILL IN THE DISTANCE.

toned upon it, and when seated in the water, which rises to the waist, a blanket is drawn round and over the shoulders.

Having remained ten minutes in this condition (Ned and I being on equal terms and laughing at each other) we dried and rubbed ourselves with coarse towels, and descended to supper with excellent appetite.

It is a rule to take at least a short walk after the Sitz (exercise before and after), but on this occasion I had not time.



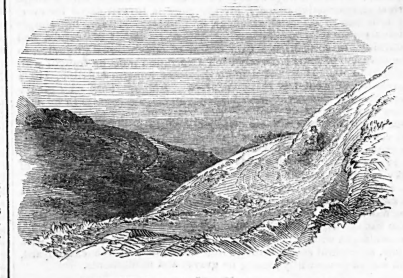
NED'S DELIGHT.

THE DOUCHE BATH.

After breakfast the doctor talked to me, looked at my tongue, felt my pulse, asked many questions, and wound up by authorising me to DOUCHE at one o'clock.

My crisis had subsided. How straight and firmly I now walked; my legs on equal terms. A glorious day. Wind north-west. I hope the douche will agree with me. I am not afraid, but it is an encouragement to have some one to *see* how well I mean to behave.

I have had my experience of this glorious bath. Every symptom



HORIZONTAL MIST, VIEWED FROM THE HILLS.

proves that it agrees with me. It was an anxious point with me to take it discreetly, according to the doctor's directions. First on the back between the shoulders, then down the spine, then on the right shoulder and on the whole of the right side; *never on the head*, until having received it one full minute, I placed my hands (the fingers interlaced) over my head, and so broke the compact column into a delicious shower of foam. The fall of water is nearly twenty feet from the cistern. A pipe descends about two feet from the cistern, tapering downwards to concentrate the force of the fall. With me the reaction was immediate. On going to the dressing room I was instantly *hot*. The attendant (my friend Bardon) said that I shone "like a new guinea." Had I headache?—No. Was I giddy?—No. Warm?—Am I not? All was perfection.

The Dublin University Magazine for September.

This monthly visitor contains several clever papers, and amongst them one on Strauss' Leben Jesu, and another on Algeria and Tunis, which especially deserve perusal. From a biographic sketch of Arago we extract

AN INCIDENT ON THE THREE DAYS.—THE MARSHAL AND THE PHILOSOPHER.

The tricolor flag was unfurled. The revolution declared itself; and on the succeeding day (the 28th), Marmont, as he anticipated, was appointed military dictator by Charles X., and ordered to quell the *emeute*. During the day, the conflict between the troops and the people continued: Marmont directing the movement of the troops from the head-quarters in the Place Vendome. Madame de Boignes, knowing the influence which Arago had over the mind of Marmont, sent a note to the former, in the course of the morning, entreating him to repair to the marshal, and persuade him to suspend the slaughter of the people, and to save Paris from the terrible disaster which threatened it. Arago hesitated at first, fearing the misconstruction which might be put upon such a step, taken by one whose republican spirit was so well known. He determined, however, to comply with the suggestion thus urged upon him in the interests of humanity, and that no sinister imputation should rest upon him, he called his eldest son to accompany him, and be a witness of what should pass. They proceeded accordingly, and passing through a shower of balls, arrived at the head quarters. There a strange scene was presented to them. On passing through the billiard-room, M. Laurentie was leaning on the table, writing an article for the "Quotidienne," one of the Carlist journals. Confusion reigned through the building. Aides-de-camp passed and repassed, pale, disordered, and covered with sweat and dust. From the room of the marshal despatches issued from every minute. A thousand rumours were brought from the streets, and the increasing reports of firearms were heard. The superior officers standing in the embrasures of the windows, witnessed the events of the day with attentive ear and changing features. When M. Arago entered, presenting his well-known figure, his commanding bust, and ardent look, there was a movement of agitation amongst the royalist officers. He was surrounded and addressed with expressions of fear by some, of menace by others. A Polish officer in the French service, the brilliant Pac, placed himself at his side, and declared that if a hand were raised against him, he would plunge his sabre in the bosom of him who should attempt such a violation of a person so sacred! Conducted in the presence of Marmont, the marshal on seeing him, started on his feet, extending his arm to forbid his approaching. "Make no overtures to me," he exclaimed, "which can tend to my dishonour as a soldier." "What I come to propose to you," replied Arago, "will, on the contrary, redound to your honour. I do not ask you to turn your sword against Charles X., but I tell you to decline this odious command, and leave instantly for St. Cloud, to surrender your commission." "How!" returned Marmont, "shall I abandon the command which the king has entrusted to me? Shall I, a soldier, yield to a band of insurgents? What will Europe say to me? Our brave soldiers retreat before a mob armed only with sticks and stones? Impossible!—impossible! It cannot be. You know my opinions well. You know whether these cursed ordonnances had my approbation." "No, my friend, a horrible fatality weighs upon me. My destiny must be accomplished." "You must successfully combat this fatality," replied Arago; "means are offered to you to efface from the memory of your countrymen the recollection of the invasion of 1814. Depart—depart, without delay, for St. Cloud." Arago referred to the long and bitterly remembered conduct of Marmont, in being the means of surrendering Paris to the enemy, on the first invasion by the allies. At this moment their conference was interrupted by an officer, who rushed in with disordered looks, stripped of his coat, and wearing the common round hat of a civilian. The aides-de-camps alarmed, were about to seize him, when he exclaimed, throwing off the hat, "You do not recognise me, then? Behold the aide-de-camp of General Quinsonnas." He had cut off his moustachios, thrown off his coat, and changed his hat, to enable him to make his way in safety through the excited populace to the head-quarters. He came to announce that the troops posted in the Market of Innocents had already suffered much, and that a reinforcement was necessary. "But have they not cannon?" thundered the astonished marshal. "Cannon!" returned the aide-de-camp; "but how, monsieur le duc, can they point cannon *in the air?* What can cannon do against a torrent of paving stones and household furniture which are poured down on the heads of the soldiers from the windows and roofs?" Scarcely had he uttered this when a lancer entered, who had been unhorsed in the Rue St. Honoré. This wretched soldier had his uniform torn and covered with blood. His open jacket showed his naked breast, in which a handful of printers' types was buried—the loading of a gun which had been fired upon him. By a singular retribution, the implements, the property and use of which had been destroyed by the ordonnances, were thus converted into offensive engines directed against the agents employed to enforce these ordonnances. The marshal paced the room with hasty and agitated steps, his internal struggles being manifest in his visage. "Reinforcements!" said he, with impatience, to the aide-de-camp—"I have no reinforcements to send them. They must get out of the scrape as best they can." The officer departed with despair in his looks. Arago resumed his persuasions. "Well, well, said Marmont, "we shall see—perhaps in the evening——" "In the evening!" rejoined Arago. "In the evening it will be too late. Think how many mothers will be left childless—how many wives, widows—how many thousand families will be plunged in mourning before evening! This evening, depend on it, all will be over, and whatever be the issue of the struggle, ruin, certain, inevitable ruin awaits you. Vanquished, your destruction is sure. A conqueror, who will pardon you for the blood of your fellow-citizens which will have been shed? Marmont was moved, and seemed to yield. "Must I say more," continued Arago; "must I tell you all? As I passed through the streets, I heard among the people your name repeated with terrible references to past events—'so they fire on the people,' they cried—'it is Marmont who is paying his debts.'" Arago's efforts were fruitless.

FLOWERS.

Ye are the Scriptures of the Earth,
Sweet flowers, fair and frail;
A sermon speaks in every bud
That woos the summer gale.

Ye lift your heads at early morn,
To greet the sunny ray,
And cast your fragrance forth to praise
The Lord of night and day.

Sown in the damp and cheerless earth,
Ye slumber for a while,
Then waken unto glorious life,
And bid creation smile.

Thus when within the darksome tomb
Our mortal frame shall lie,
The soul, freed from the bonds of sin,
Shall join the choir on high.

A PASSAGE FROM THE BOOK OF LIFE.

"Truth is stranger than fiction."

"Truth is stranger than fiction." The evidence of each passing day, and of all past time, corroborates the verity of the aphorism. Its severe simplicity, however, frequently causes it to be disregarded. The mass deem that the real and the commonplace cannot be worthy of scrutiny or remark; only the more penetrating few remember that circumstances of the simplest nature have swayed the destinies of nations, raised obscurity to eminence, and brought the "discrowned head" of the monarch from the diadem to the scaffold. No such thing as a trifle can possibly take place. In the mighty steam engine, the minute wheel is as important as the more perceptible cylinder, and thus in the grand chain of mortal interference, every action, though unheeded, has a proportionate influence. And ever as the stream of life glides on, each deed teaches a lesson in its result—each separate existence bears a moral in its career. Yet experience, though dearly purchased, is rarely used. Crime leads daily to punishment, and virtue to happiness; verily, both have their reward, but how few profit by the instruction which breathes trumpet-tongued in the passage of these recurring scenes! They pass disregarded. Man becomes neither better nor wiser. The greatness and infamy of the past are recorded for his guidance; the present lies before his gaze, the workings of the human heart are laid bare—in vain! Shall it always be so? From out the Book of Life I would arrest an instructive passage, ere the page is turned down for ever. It tells not of imperial grandeur or monarchical way, but simply pictures two lofty spirits soaring above the bonds of society and attaining, in spite of the fiery ordeal of conventional prejudice, to the pinnacle of fame! Surely such a narration must be fraught with interest to all. It is not a mere dream of imagined fiction, but a revelation of what has really occurred. Among those who glance over this brief passage, "*some few*" may perhaps recognise in its outlines THE HISTORY OF TWO OF THE MOST DISTINGUISHED MEN OF THE DAY; and those who are unacquainted with the facts will at least, we venture to hope, find some interest in the lesson which they inculcate—that lesson is perseverance!

It was night. Dense clouds hurried across the sky in masses of inky vapour, that eclipsed alike moon and stars, except at sudden intervals, when they shed forth a fitful light for an instant, which was as speedily obscured by the veiling gloom that swept over them. The sea howled and tumbled in the distance, and its breakers were more than usually crested with foam. Like the sigh of an unresting soul, the midnight wind murmured over the distant waters, breathed with a low, sepulchral sound through the lank grass of the churchyard, and wailed mournfully among its graves and monuments.

Beside one of the humblest tombs stood a young and weeping boy. The grave was freshly covered up; the tablet which told the history of its tenant was small. No wild flowers had got twined about it; nor had the softening hand of time, which makes decay so beautiful, smoothed down its rugged nakedness. It looked stern as the angel Death who caused its presence there. And the youth leant sobbing against this sad memorial with clasped hands, and a fixed glance that appeared well nigh to pierce through the intervening clay in passionate love for the dust beneath. His eyes were dim with tears, his cheeks were hueless. O that first deep grief coming upon the spring flush of youth. Never again does the early elasticity of mind return. The sorrow may pass away, but a shadow is left upon the world's landscape. Heavy with anguish is the initiation of the mortal into the woe of mortality.

An expression of austere thought, beyond the wonted pensiveness of the young, had already rendered the fair features of Alan Darvell somewhat unsmilingly stern. Undaunted perseverance and high resolve even now reigned unconquerably upon his brow. But when his glance rose to the inscription, he was all weakness again, and wept afresh, for no ordinary loss was graven on the stone. His lamentations were for one who had united the ties so rarely blended of parent and friend, and he knew that a mighty pillar had ceased to support him—that the barrier which had protected him from the rude world was cast down. It was even so. Henceforth he was doomed to plunge into the realities of earth, from which, until then, he had kept aloof with all the sensitive dislike of a contemplative mind. The prospect was one of fear. He sank upon the damp sepulchre, and for a moment trembled—it was but for a moment. Other thoughts rose in his mind! Dashing the teardrops from his eyes, he sprung to his feet lofty and erect. After one long look at the grave, he hurried hastily away. His eyes were bent down, he dared not trust himself to look back, but pursued the path silently, until he reached the edge of the cliff, and before him loomed the far-spread sea. Then he folded his arms, and gazed intently upon the element that was destined to be his future home.

Alan Darvell was the only child of doting parents. They had been comparatively rich in earlier times, but mercantile convulsions had reduced them from affluence to a condition bordering upon beggary. The husband died brokenhearted, the wife and son remained; and it was for her maintenance, no less than his own, that Alan was now about to enter a profession that his spirit loathed. As I have before observed, he was of a contemplative disposition. During his father's life, every spare hour that he could snatch was devoted to study. The pursuits of youth and the frolics of the gay offered little or no allurement to his retiring nature. When escaped from scholastic trammels, he would wander for hours on the long summer evenings through the romantic scenery that surrounded their little hamlet; and when night cast darkness over the page he was perusing, a still brighter book was opened above for his admiration in "the blue sky that bends over all." And when the glory of the earth had passed away for a space, leaving it like a corpse in the icy shroud of winter, the speaking silence of departed genius peopled his mind with a brighter creation, and he revelled in the power of those "dead but sceptred sovereigns who still rule us from their urns." As the lover to his mistress, so he hurried with eager haste to his solitary apartment, where his mind revelled in bygone times and heaped up knowledge for the future. These absorbing studies and the consequent reveries were not without their effect. His observation of the present taught him that the times were changed—that the age of pre-eminence, arising merely from physical strength, was gone, and two other sources of power had superseded the might of the mailed hand. The first was wealth! This, indeed, he soon perceived could command all things under the sun; every luxury from the uttermost parts of the earth was obtainable for—gold; the service of man could be procured by its possessor; the virtue of woman fell before it; rank, pleasure, and ambition expanded their portals at the touch of this magic talisman. And the other was knowledge! Not mere scholastic learning, but knowledge—knowledge of the tortuous windings of the human heart—that which pierces, undazzled, through the action to the motive; such knowledge as may be possessed and exercised by an honest man, differing widely from the craft of a Machiavelli or a Talleyrand. Thus, where the warrior of yore sought to achieve greatness by the strength of his arm, the aspirer of modern days must learn, calculate, conceive, for no real ascendancy existed in the present, save that of mind over mind. His heart swelled. He felt that ascendancy. A burning thought whirled through his brain—a desire to soar above the herd; not to desert, but to lead and direct them—to alleviate their distress, to pour the balm of the Samaritan upon their wounds of body and spirit, and to humble the silken minions of fortune who sought to crush the poor under their feet. His breast heaved with emotion. A thousand hearts were great within his bosom. He swore that his life should not pass away without an effort to realise these golden dreams. But how was he, the orphaned wanderer, to encompass such an end? How but by the wealth of knowledge hoarded with toil for the use of genius. Then he sank down upon the cliff, and while the sullen roar of ocean echoed in his ear, his indomitable spirit schemed and planned for the future.

Morning came, and with it his departure. "Farewell! may God pour his blessing upon you, as I do," faltered the weeping mother through her tears; "and fear not, my own Alan, a happier time draws near, a brighter day shall dawn; and though the spring of life looks so gloomy, the summer shall be more glad."

"But circumstance!" sighed Alan, "that fatal enemy circumstance is against me."

"It shall melt before the fire of your fervent youth," replied one possessed of no ordinary mental organisation; "you shall overcome circumstance."

"I will," muttered the boy, while his dark eye flashed with a conscious ability to fulfil the promise. He received her parting embrace. Alas! this was the last time they ever met on earth. The vessel was unmoored, her canvass swelled coyingly to the breeze, and she soon became a misty speck on the horizon's edge to those who were sufficiently interested to watch her progress, after their final adieus were no longer distinguishable. A day or two of turmoil succeeded, and then all grew calm. The little citadel was governed with a discipline that rivalled the regularity of machinery; and our young dreaming schoolboy entered upon his new duties resolved to meet their ungenial nature without shrinking. As time wore on, the seaman's life grew less distasteful, though much occurred to revolt his refined disposition; and a certain disgust arose at the arrogance of his superiors (superiors he thought save rank). There were hours that were at his own disposal, and these obliterated all unpleasing reminiscences of official tyranny. On such occasions, with a book in his jacket pocket, he would glide to the undisturbed top, and seek, without fear of interruption, that abstracted state in which he delighted to revel. The hushed murmur of the watery waste cast a corresponding repose over his spirit, and he thus either added to his mental stores, or nursed those visions which gradually became part and portion of his being. There was so little in common between him and the people by whom he was surrounded, that the reader will not be surprised when I say that he had only one friend. His reserved habits were not calculated to make him popular: genius, moreover, frequently appears timid, not really from fear of encountering mankind, but from a sensitive dread of not being understood. So Alan, as I have observed, had but one freind, and he one of the humblest of the crew, a youth of his own age, whom he had assisted at an emergency in that winning way that is never forgotten. Young Starfield bore in many particulars a vivid similarity to his own peculiar disposition, though the bent of his ruling taste differed. He had the same dreaming thoughtfulness, the same internal conviction that he was destined to fill the public eye. Already had the greatness held in store by Time cast his shadow before his mind, whispering that the "open sesame" to fame was within him; and like Sheridan he vowed that it "should come out." He was a painter, yet, though neither an easel nor a brush, nor pallet, nor canvass had met his eye, though he had seen nothing beyond the paraphernalia of a signpost adorner, he was already a painter—one of Nature's making; and, like Nature, vigorous and rough. Already, with a few strokes of some glaring colours, which were kept to cover the vessel's sides, he would make living images start from the coarse plank which he begged for the purpose. Woe to the officer who punished him unfairly! Burning with suppressed anger, Starfield would betake himself to the plank, and he who dared not resist could yet retaliate. Touch followed touch, the tints melted into form, and, lo! forth stood the caricature of his persecutor. There are few men who have not some personal peculiarity; a nose whose tip soars ambitiously, an amplitude of face and paucity of forehead, or a mouth of unnecessary width. There is sure to be something to remind us we no longer wear the image of a God. Whatever it might be it never escaped the critical glance of our youthful painter, and the laughter of the crew at his victim soothed the wound which his self-love had suffered. The success attending these efforts soon led him to loftier flights, and the phenomena of inanimate nature attracted his attention. The ever changing sky, equalled only in the kaleidoscopic variety of its appearance by the unresting mutability of the sea, soon afforded him a deeper study than the mere question of wind and weather, which it usually excites in the sailor. Every fleecy cloud and foamcapt wave became full of interest for the painter, who studied how to arrest them on the canvass destined for immortality. And so with watchful eye and patient heart he toiled on, while beside him worked his fellow-dreamer, Alan Darvell. They loved to commune together. Many a long hour during the hushed watches of the night they might be seen—their attenuated forms spare from natural delicacy and overworked youth—pacing side by side along the deck, and conversing with each other in that low subdued tone characteristic of absorbing hope. None dreamed of the golden visions that filled their minds; none detected the hidden genius which was destined to sway and delight mankind. But time, pregnant time, progressed, bringing on its wings one of its most melancholy characteristics—separation. The end of the voyage parted our youthful heroes, and they followed different paths, though the circles of their existence were fated to touch at last. Starfield remained for a space at sea, Alan returned to England; they lost sight of each other. Let us follow the course of the latter.

About ten years ago some writings began to appear (scattered among the reigning magazines), the singular felicity of whose diction gradually rendered their author an object of interest to the reading world. Slowly and painfully the obscure neophyte of literature toiled through the difficulties that haunt the threshold of popularity, and one by one they crumbled away before the resolution of a spirit that knew not how to quail. Pressing onward in its resistless course, his genius was in course of time rewarded by fame; but it was a celebrity both of admiration and fear, for among the salient features of his comprehensive mind the most prominent seemed satire. No subterfuge of guilt, however sophistically enfolded, could escape his caustic pen. With the keenness of perfect confidence he would unloose each artful covering, strip off its meretricious ornament, and lay the fallacy bare. Hypocrisy trembled, cant met the odium it merited. No sooner did he seize the abuse than it tottered; no sooner did he strike it than it fell. But satire was not the only offspring of his awakened power. Scarcely any branch of literature was in vogue which he did not pursue with growing success. Not an hour was unoccupied; every trial left his powers more vigorous, and the result soon became as dazzling as the fondest hopes of youth could have foreseen. Wealth poured in upon him with a flood hitherto unknown from similar sources. Yet the unexhausted mine of his genius knew no pause, and the ore only appeared more pure and profuse as its inner depths were disclosed.

I have said that the distinctive feature of his writings was satire, the object to which they were devoted was equally prominent. One tone was preserved throughout with unfailing regularity. The poor had suddenly found an advocate. A man who was alike worthy to plead their cause, and able to redress their wrongs, had at last cast down the gauntlet, and challenged Prejudice to the field. It retired before his magic wand like disease before the invigorating breath of May. A sense began once more to dawn upon the lofty scion of rank and wealth that all men were brethren, and that the rich habitant of the human vineyard was bound to relieve the humble labourer. Benevolence was surprised to find it had done so little, avarice was ashamed into a generosity that it trembled to contemplate. A new sun had illumined the mental horizon, shedding down a healthful light of peace and goodwill. Such doctrines came with tenfold force from one who practised what he inculcated. His was no theoretical charity; none turned away from him unaided, whom he had the ability to assist. At the temple as at the desk he was the champion of the poor. And occasionally, when pausing languidly from the midnight task, during those intervals of prostration that follow intense application, the recollection would recur of a youthful friend, in converse with whom, twenty years before, he had often foreshadowed such a scene of willing toil and such a life of triumph. He would have given worlds to see that friend again, and talk over the fulfilment of their boyish dreams. But he had heard nothing of his subsequent course—he might be dead! The dreamer sighed and resumed his pen.

A month or two have passed away without any of the brilliant effusions appearing which the public welcome so gladly. What can have become of their indefatigable labourer? All is expectation in the literary world. At last the mystery is solved. A new play is announced by the favourite author, and safely itself anticipating a new sensation, is roused from lethargy by the intelligence. The walls are flooded with managerial placards, the papers with hints, and amid the usual excitement of novelty, the first night arrives. The little knots of men, who always throng the pit of a theatre on such occasions, are anxiously discussing his merits, and dilating upon his past, and foreseeing his approaching success, when the orchestral band gives its final flourish, and the curtain rises. The buzz of expectation is succeeded by an attentive calm. The introductory scenes proceed in a tone of humorous pathos at once touching and natural. Its effect has been well divined by the writer's magic skill, as the contrast proves when the dialogue gradually glides into its accustomed vein of satire. The target he has raised is aristocratic vanity, and thick as hail at the inflated patrician fly the arrows of his wit. Sarcasm and jest sting the unfortunate victim with a searching precision, mockery and contempt follow his every movement. His efforts to hide the wounds only render them more fatal. Nothing can be more irresistibly comic; and the audience are in raptures, even the unsmiling dignity of critical solemnity acknowledges the spell.

Towards the end of the last act a sea view of matchless beauty attracts so much attention, that the characters are for a moment forgotten in its contemplation. Not a kidded palm in the house but expresses approbation at the master genius displayed in every tint. Meanwhile, on feathered feet, dances the brilliant dialogue, and amid thunders of unqualified applause the play concludes. The audience rise in a mass to greet the successful author, who bends in modest acknowledgment; and night after night, for three months, wealth flows like water into the theatrical treasury.

"And who painted that scene?" asks our author once more behind the stage.

"I will introduce you," is the manager's reply. "Mr. Starfield permit me to introduce you to Mr. Darvell!"

Let us pass over the emotion of that moment. Some of our readers may have felt such, and will revert to a recollection that cannot be described. There are moments that embody the happiness of an existence—this was one of them. And thus after the agony and sweat of a troubled life the friends of boyhood met again, their dreams accomplished, their spirits chastened but not subdued by the struggles which had ushered in the birth of fame. As the mountain tree winds painfully upward through the rugged rock, yet reaches the light at last, hardened and invigorated by the very difficulties it has had to overcome, so through toil and anguish, through danger and distress, their minds had ascended on the invincible pinions of genius. Who then shall despair or bend to the force of "circumstance." If our path were not beset with thorns, its smoothness would be wearisome. The trials we meet in our career convey the same lesson as this short passage from the Book of Life—the lesson of Perseverance!

ON A SPRIG OF HEATH.

BY THE REV. J. HOLME, VICAR OF KIRKLEATHAM.

"The Heath of the Desert," I saw it in bloom,
It spread its sweet fragrance like spice thro' the air;
But it blossomed unseen in the desolate gloom,
For nought but the wildfowl and reptile were there,

"The Heath of the Desert," I saw it again
Of all its rich perfume and beauty bereft;
The wind of December howled over the plain,
And there was not a germ in the wilderness left.

"The Heath of the Desert," oh does it not say
The soul is accursed if it trust not in God;
Its pleasures shall perish, its glories decay,
The desert of death is its endless abode.

YANKEE TACTICS. — The "New York Herald" says that "an American citizen can learn military tactics in twenty-four hours, when occasion may require." Not a word about his learning to pay his debts, though those are tactics which it is rather necessary a state, which talks so much about going to war, should learn. If it takes a Philadelphian citizen four-and-twenty hours to discharge a musket, we wonder how long it would take him before he could discharge a bill?—*Punch.*

BRITISH SPORTS.

HIGH WATER at London Bridge, for the week ending September 26.

Sunday.	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday.
M. h. m. 1 53	A. h. m. 2 9	M. h. m. 2 42	A. h. m. 2 40	M. h. m. 3 25	A. h. m. 3 10	M. h. m. 3 54	A. h. m. 3 35	M. h. m. 4 10	A. h. m. 4 28	M. h. m. 4 46	A. h. m. 5 2	M. h. m. 5 22

RACES TO COME.

SEPTEMBER.		OCTOBER.	
Richmond	22	Wrexham	30
Walsall	22		
Bedford	22	Knutsford	7
Lincoln	23	Newmarket S O	12
Newmarket F O	29	Newmarket H	26

THE YARMOUTH RACES.

Unavoidable circumstances prevented our local agent from forwarding the following report of the Yarmouth races in sufficient time for the whole of our impression of last week. We therefore repeat it.

These races took place on Thursday and Friday last. It is well known that from some cause or other — or rather, perhaps, a combination of causes — these races have annually been declining, so that for the last few years they have been an exhibition scarcely worthy of the appellation of race. Believing that if conducted with spirit they would prove a great benefit to the town, a number of spirited individuals determined to improve the old race course, and by giving larger stakes, to induce horses of acknowledged reputation to compete for the prizes. On Thursday last, they had the pleasure of witnessing the realisation of many of their hopes, in the superior class of horses which ran, and of the company present. It is true that the course did not prove to be in so good a condition as it was, at one period expected would have been the case, and that the speed of the horses was somewhat retarded by the looseness of the soil laid upon it; but this did not arise from any neglect on the part of the committee who undertook the improvement of the race course; it is to be mainly attributed to the extraordinary dryness of the season, which prevented the marl and other materials becoming so consolidated as would, under more favourable circumstances, have been the case. The weather on both days was extremely fine, and we never remember to have seen so many people in Yarmouth before, on any occasion. The Norfolk Railway put on monster trains, and brought passengers in open carriages for one shilling each, there and back. There was also an excursion train from London and Cambridge at corresponding low fares. The first train from Norwich brought about 1400 persons, and in the course of the day upwards of 3000 passengers availed themselves of the accommodation afforded by the reduction of fare.

Amongst the arrivals were a "shoal" of the metropolitan swell mob, but owing to arrangements which had been made they were unable to do any business. On their arrival at the Yarmouth terminus they were identified by Serjeant Langley, of the London detective force, and were observed to be making an attempt to commit a felonious act in the crowd a very few minutes after their arrival. They were at once taken into custody, and examined before a Norfolk magistrate at our police court; but as the charge was rather a weak one, it was not pressed, on a promise from the three apprehended, that they would go and tell their "pals" to quit the town, and all instantly leave collected, and in small parties, for their respective homes. This promise the police have reason to believe they kept with the greatest strictness. The general appearance and activity of our police force on the days of the races were very praiseworthy — they kept the course perfectly clear, and performed this duty without that disgraceful assumption of power which they might suppose themselves possessed of by being dressed in a little brief authority. We believe the robberies committed are confined to stealing a pocket handkerchief, which the prosecutor declined to take any judicial notice of, beyond asking that the man might be remanded until after the races.

Immediately above the winning post a commodious temporary grand stand was erected; this was filled on both days (on the first crowded) by a very genteel and fashionable company — the charge for admission was 2s. 6d. The receipts of the stand and by carriages will be found at the end of this report. One of our contemporaries states that their reporter could not ascertain that the Earl of Stradbrooke was present in his capacity of steward. We have been requested to state that we saw his lordship frequently during the races in the steward's enclosure, and that every steward (with the exception of Colonel Anson) was present. This removes the imputation cast upon the stewards by our contemporary, stating that they kept their "light under" to the great annoyance of the spectators. The number of entries was not so large as was expected from the number of entries. The first on the list was

The Vauxhall Stakes, of five sovereigns each, with 30*l.* added by Mr. Franklin, the spirited proprietor of Vauxhall Gardens. Five horses started; the race was a very good one, and displayed some excellent sport. The following was the result:—

Mr. Pemberton's b c Tugnet, 3 yrs. . . . 1
Lord Stradbrooke's Boarding School Miss, 5 yrs, 8st 10lb . . 2
Mr. Jas. Royall's b g Sir Fretful, aged, 9st 12lb . . . 3
Mr. John Drake's b c Bold Archer, 3 yrs, 7st, and Mr. Howlett's b f Libation, 3 yrs, 7st, bolted.

The Norfolk and Suffolk Stakes.—This was the race of the day. It was a stake of 1*l.*; twenty subscribers, and if seven horses started 100*l.* was to be added by the inhabitants of Yarmouth. The following horses were entered:—Mr. Leslie's Britannia; Mr. Gurney's Cantley; Mr. T. Theobald's Chemise; Mr. J. Drake's Bold Archer; Mr. Surflen's Gorhambury; Lord Caroline; and Lord Stradbrooke's Boarding School Miss and Lynceus. Of these, only the four first-named started. The race was a single heat, of two miles. They came in as follows:—

Mr. J. Drake's b c Bold Archer, 3yrs, 6st 2lbs 1
Mr. F. Theobald's b f Chemise, 4 yrs, 7st 4lbs 2
Mr. Gurney's b c Cantley, 3 yrs, 6st 2lbs 3
Mr. Leslie's br m Britannia, 4 yrs, 7st 7lbs 4

The Borough Members' Plate was the most exciting race of the day; it was in heats, and for fifty. The following is the position of the horses competing for this race:—

Mr. Pemberton's b g Best Bower, 5 yrs, 8st 9lb . . 2 1 1
Lord Suffield's b h Alvanley, 5 yrs, 8st 12lb . . 1 2 2
Mr. John Abel's Edmund of Langley, aged, 9st 11b . . 3 dr.
Mr. James Royall's b g Sir Fretful, aged, 9st 11b . . 4 dr.

The three heats were well contested between Alvanley and Best Bower. In the second heat Alvanley's jockey appeared to adopt the tactics of Sam Chiffney, and made a waiting race of it; he, however, waited too long. In the third the powers of the two horses were tried to the utmost; but Best Bower again came in first by a couple of lengths.

The Tally Ho Stakes of two sovereigns, with fifteen added, could not be filled up, and a

Match for Fifty Pounds was the last race — once round and a distance. It was between Mr. Davy's c. g. Governor, 12st., and Mr. Beaumont's b. g. Little John, 12st.; and was won by Governor, after a capital race home.

The multitudes of people rapidly left the course, and at 7 P.M. two monster trains started for Norwich, and arrived there in little more than an hour.

FRIDAY.

The day was even finer than Thursday. There was less wind, and the air being sultry the heat was at times oppressive. The first race was

The Local Yarmouth Stakes.—A Handicap of 25 sovereigns, with 100*l.* added by the tradesmen of the town. Six horses were entered, and five started; the one drawn was Mr. Leslie's Britannia. The following is the result of the race:—

Lord Suffield's br f Caroline, 4 yrs blue and white hoop and blue cap, 7st 10lbs 1
Mr. J. Drake's Bold Archer, 3 yrs, red and yellow striped body and black cap, 7st 6lbs 2
Mr. Theobald's b f Chemise, 4 yrs, black body and cap, 7st 5lbs . 3
Lord Stradbrooke's Lynceus, 3 yrs, blue satin body and cap, 6st 13lbs 4
Mr. Surflen's Gorhambury, 6yrs, black body, white sleeves, and black cap, 9st 5

The running between Bold Archer and Caroline was exceedingly close, and there were more bets on this race we hear, than any during the day. Caroline won only by half a length.

The Town and County Plate of 50*l.*; heats one mile and a half and a distance. The following was the result of the day's racing:—

Mr. Leslie's b m Britannia, 4 yrs, 8st 9lbs, white body, blue sleeves, and black cap . . . . dr.
Lord Suffield's b h Alvanley, 5 yrs, 9st 3lbs, blue and white hoop and blue cap 3 2
Mr. Wilshere's b h Libation, 3 yrs, 7 st, blue body and red cap . . 2 3
Mr. Theobald's Chemise, 4 yrs, 8st 9lbs, black body and cap . . 4 dr
Lord Stradbrooke's Boarding School Miss, 5 yrs, 9st 3lbs blue satin body and cap 1 1

The concluding race was a Handicap of 40*l.*; one and a half mile distance. The horses starting were—

Mr. Day's Maid of Badham, 3 yrs old. Mr. Theobald's b g Pie's Skin, aged (half bred). Lord Suffield's b f Caroline, 4 yrs old. Mr. Wilshire's b c Libation, 3 yrs old. Mr. Pemberton's b m (aged). Mr. Doyly's Sir Fretful, aged. Won by Pizskin.

The judge was Mr. Clark, of Newmarket, Ascot, &c. His decisions gave, as they generally do, the utmost satisfaction. Mr. Theobald, we are informed, protested against one in the first race on some technical grounds, and it is to be referred to the Jockey Club.

The Race Ordinary was held at the Angel Inn; there was a very large attendance, being upwards of seventy gentlemen at dinner. Amongst the company present were—Earl of Stradbrooke, Mayor of Yarmouth, W. Wilshire, Esq., M.P., E. Wodehouse, Esq., M.P., Sir E. Lacon, Captain Carten, Mayor of Norwich, — Jermy, Esq., T. B. Wayne, Esq., Rev. Ind. Gooch, Geo. Tompson, Esq., Arthur Simpson, Esq., B. Dowson, Esq., W. H. Palmer, Esq., W. Worship, Esq., Chas. J. Palmer, Esq., Chas. Corey, Esq., W. S. Ferrier, Esq., Rd. Fenn, junr., Esq., Chas. Aldred, Esq., Mr. Ed. Aldred, Mr. C. Moore, — Jas. Jackson, and other gentlemen of the town and neighbourhood.

The Race Ball was held at the town hall, and was the first occasion on which the ball-room has been used since its recent alterations and decorations. It is very much improved, and presented a very appropriate and imposing appearance. There were 168 present, and the ball passed off with great spirit.

DONCASTER RACES.

Tuesday Night.—Strange as it may read, there were not enough maiden horses in the town to make a race for the 50*l.* plate; it of course became void, and the cash remains in the corporation exchequer. This reduced the bill of fare for this day to four races, of which the Champagne Stakes alone possessed any prospective interest. This, next to the St. Leger, was decidedly the most important event of the meeting, inasmuch as its result was certain to have a material influence on the Derby betting, in which Van Tromp, a winner at Liverpool and Goodwood, and Planet, a winner at Goodwood, stood first and second favourites, each at 5 to 2. Upon 5,000 guineas, at the sale of the Bentinck two-year-olds on the 8th instant, was a great "put" with his party, but "boiled over." Van Tromp having made running from end to end at a strong pace, and won in gallant style by a length. We ought to state that the favourites had something like a fair chance, not that this in anyway proves the inferiority of the two favourites. To this race preceded the Queen's Plate, and at a few minutes before five, nearly half an hour beyond the time named in the card, a very indifferent day's racing was brought to an end. The weather was delightful, but the company was woefully lacking in fashion, and in numbers were in keeping with the sport than with our expectations. We subjoin a sketch of the racing:—

The Fitzwilliam Stakes of 10 sov each, and 50 added; three year olds, 7st 5lb; four, 8st 5lb; five, 8st 12lb; six and aged, 9st. One mile and a half. (6 Subs.)

Major Yarburgh's Red Robin, 4 yrs . . . (Holmes) 1
Mr. Wreford's Witsend, 3 yrs 2
Sir J. Gerard's Pantasia, 4 yrs 3
Sir J. Hawley's Bravissimo, 3 yrs 4
Mr. Meiklam's Inheritess, 6 yrs 5
Mr. Jaques's Philip, 6 yrs 6

Betting — 7 to 4 agst Bravissimo, 5 to 2 agst Inheritress, 4 to 1 agst Red Robin, and 6 to 1 agst Pantasia. Won by 4 yrs.

Pantasia a bad third. Witsend made running at a good pace, Red Robin waiting on him to the distance; he then went in front, had a lead of three parts of a mile at the stand, and appeared to be winning cleverly; the mare, however, came a few yards from home, made a good fight, and was only beaten by a neck. Pantasa was a bad third. Run in 2 min. 44 seconds.

The Cleveland Handicap of 20 sov. each, 10 ft., 5 ft. only if declared, with 60 added; the second saves his stake. One mile. (16 subs., 8 of whom declared.)

Lord Chesterfield's Lady Wildair, 4 yrs, 7st 12lb . . (Nat) 1
Mr. Meiklam's Godfrey, 3 yrs, 8st 2lb 2
Mr. Meeson's Fair Charlotte, 5 yrs, 7st 7lb 3
Mr. Worthington's Lancashire Witch, 4 yrs, 7st 4lb 4

Betting — 6 to 4 agst Lady Wildair, and 2 to 1 agst Fair Charlotte. Fair Charlotte made running followed by Lancashire Witch to the turn, and then by Lady Wildair to the distance; her ladyship then took up the running, was never caught, and won easy by a length. Run in 1 min. 43 sec.

The Champagne Stakes of 50 sov each, h ft; for two-yr-old colts, 8st 7lb; fillies, 8st 5lb; the second to save his stake. Red House in. (40 Subs.)

Lord Eglinton's Van Tromp . . . . (J. Marson) 1
Mr. Mostyn's Planet 2
Mr. W. Scott's Christopher 3
Capt. O. V. Harcourt's br f by Lanercost, dam by Tomboy . . . 4
Lord Zetland's Bias, by Lanercost 5
Mr. Taylor's George Hudson 6
Mr. Hargrave's Spem Gregis 7

Betting — Even on Planet, and 9 to 4 agst Van Tromp.

After a good deal of marching and countermarching, the horses were brought in tolerable order to the post, and started at the first signal. Van Tromp taking the lead, followed by Planet, and without ever being caught, winning cleverly by a length. The race was between the first two from first to last. Run in 1 minute 16 seconds.

Her Majesty's Plate of 100 guineas; three year olds, 7st 9lb; four, 9st; five, 9st 9lb; six and aged, 10st. Four miles.

Mr. John Day's The Hero, 3 yrs . . . . (A. Day) 1
Mr. Hesseltine's Fitzwilliam, 3 yrs 2

7 and 8 to 1 on the Hero, who made his own running, and won by fifteen lengths.

WEDNESDAY.

The Selling Stakes of 10 sovs each, and 30 added, for three yrs old 8st 12lb; four, 8st; five, 8st 7lb; six and aged, 8st 10lb. The winner to be sold for 200 sovs, &c. St. Leger Course. (7 subs).

Lord Chesterfield's br c by Don John, 5 yrs 1
Captain Boyntons Harcourt, 3 yrs 2

6 to 2 agst Magnet, 25 to 10 agst Coheiress, 3 to 1 agst Aristotle, and 3 to 1 agst The Don. Won cleverly by two lengths.

Match; 300 sovs, 150 to 325, 150 ft; Red House in — Mr. Mostyn's Gabbler, 2 yrs, 8st 7lb; beat Lord Glasgow's Chainbearer, 2 yrs, 8st (Holmes). Even betting. Won by half a length.

The St. Leger Stakes of 50 sovs. each, h ft. for three-year-olds; colts, 8st. 7lb.; and fillies, 8st. 2lb.; the second to receive 300*l.* and the third 100*l.* out of the stakes. St. Leger course. (10 subs.)

Mr. W. Scott's Sir Tatton Sykes . . . . (Owner) 1
Colonel Anson's Iago 2
General Shubrick's Brocardo 3

Lord Chesterfield's Free Lance, Mr. D. Cook's Fancy Boy, Mr. Cranstoun's Cranebrook, Mr. O'Brien's Grimston, Lord E. Russell's Sting, Lord Maidstone's Tom Tulloch, Mr. O'Brien's The Traverser, Mr. W. Scott's Erin-Go-Bragh, Mr. Skeet's Romance, Mr. Meiklam's Symptom. Betting — 3 to 1 agst Brocardo, 7 to 2 agst Sir Tatton Sykes, 6 to 1 agst Sting (taken freely), 7 to 1 agst Iago, 7 to 1 agst The Traverser, 9 to 1 agst Fancy Boy, 20 to 1 agst Poynton (taken). Tom Tulloch made the running at a tremendous pace, followed by Sir Tatton, Brocardo, Fancy Boy, and Sting, and two or three others lying well up with them. No change occurred until they reached the Red House, where Sir Tatton Sykes took the lead, kept it, and won by half a length, Iago beating Brocardo by three or lengths. The Traverser was fourth, and Fancy Boy fifth. Run in three minutes sixteen seconds.

The Corporation Plate of 50*l.*; for three yrs old, 6st 10lb; four, 7st 12lb; five, 8st 5lb; six, and aged, 8st 12lb. Mares allowed 3lb. The second to receive 21 sovs. Two miles.

Mr. Meiklam's Godfrey, 5 yrs . . . (Templeman) 1
Mr. Johnstone's Blind Hookey, aged 2

The Foal Stakes, of 100 sovs each, h ft. Mile and a half. (Seven Subs.)

Lord Chesterfield's Tom Tulloch . . . walked over.

Match. — Lord Glasgow's f, by Retriever, out of Canada, 8st, received forfeit from Lord G. Bentinck's Blackthorn (dead). Both two years old. Red House in, 300, &c.

Walking Match for 100*l.*—On Wednesday, Bradshaw and East decided their long-pending match of twenty miles, each receiving three minutes start. The place fixed on was the Barnet Road, and on the start being made the men went to work at a great pace. East kept a-head till the tenth mile, when, either by accident or design, he was pushed down, and Bradshaw quickly passed him and went in an easy winner. It is expected the men will compete again.

THE CHURCH.

Preferments, &c.—Rev. W. C. Davie, to be head master of the Proprietary School, Great Yarmouth; Rev. H. C. Arden, to Instead, P.C., Norfolk, 344*l.*; Rev. F. Cunningham, to an honorary canonry in Norwich Cathedral; the Rev. C. B. Taylor, to Otley R., with Burleydge, Sussex, 570*l.*; Rev. J. Bowstead, to Acton V., near Nantwich, Cheshire, 324*l.*; Rev. — Lipscombe, to Crockfield R. *w.*, Staindrop V., Durham, 354*l.*, with glebe-house; Rev. H. P. Measor, to Prior's Portion R., Tiverton, Devon; Rev. J. E. Millard, to be head master of Magdalene School, Oxford; Rev. M. Pugh, to be head master of Congleton Grammar School, Cheshire; Rev. W. Whitehead, to Colyton cur., Devon; Rev. H. Burke, to the living of Magheracross, Ireland; Rev. R. de la Cour, to Ballinalee cur., diocese of Cork; Rev. William Lloyd, to Mamerdiry R., Pembrokeshire, 222*l.*; Rev. C. Maude, to Trory P.C., Ireland; Rev. W. Carlisle, to Park Chapel, Chelsea; Rev. L. R. Cogan, to Limpley Stoke, *w.* Winsley P. C., Bradford, Wilts, 147*l.*; Rev. C. Cotterill, to be vice-principal of Brighton College; Rev. S. Dorin, to Addington, *w.* Shirley cur., Surrey; Rev. G. H. Hadfield, to be principal of the Protestant College, Malta; Rev. M. B. Hale, to Atworth, *w.* South Wraxall P.C., Bradford, Wilts, 195*l.*; Rev. A. Howell, to Darlington P.C., Durham.

Vacant.—Cury and Gunwallioe, cur., Cornwall, vacant by resignation of the Rev. J. Stevenson. St. Peter, Leeds, clerkship in orders, and curacy, vacant by the promotion of the Revs. C. H. Burton, G. Hills, and E. H. Jockson; patron, the Rev. Dr. Hook, vicar. St. Peter's R., Chester, diocese of Chester, 120*l.*; patron, the bishop; vacant by the promotion of the Rev. E. B. Taylor. St. Mary-on-the Hill lecturership, Chester; patrons, the parishioners; vacant by the preferment of the Rev. C. B. Taylor. Burnham curacy, Somerset, diocese of Bath and Wells, 100*l.*; patron, the vicar. Beaumont-cum-Meron, Yorkshire, diocese of St. Asaph, 230*l.*, with glebe house; patron, the Bishop of St. Asaph; vacant by the death of the Rev. John Jones. Mabe curacy, Cornwall, diocese of Exeter, with a title for holy orders. Finlagan rectory, county of Derry, Ireland, vacant by the death of the Rev. Oliver M'Causland. Killala, archdeaconry of, in the diocese of Killala.

THE NAVY.

After the Lords of the Admiralty had visited the Caledonia, 120, Captain H. D. Chads, at Portsmouth, and had inspected the ship, and mustered the men of the ordinary, their lordships proceeded, in the Admiralty steam-yacht Black Eagle, to the Impregnable, 104, one of the small class of three-deckers fitted for the harbour service, and after remaining for some time on board they visited the noble 120-gun ship, the St. George, one of the advanced ten sail of the line at Devonport. The Earl of Auckland and his colleagues, together with the surveyor of the navy, went all through this splendid three-decker, their lordships very minutely examining her magazines and every description of fittings and stores on board. They returned to the dockyard about five o'clock, and proceeded to the school for the apprentices. Here they were received by Mr. Peake, the master (son of the late Sir H. Peake, one of the former surveyors of the navy), with whom their lordships held some conversation, and then left for their hotels giving the apprentices a holiday. In the evening they dined at Government House with Major General the Hon. H. and Mrs. Murray and a select party; after which they proceeded to the town hall, Devonport, to a ball given for the benefit of the Royal Naval and Royal British Female Orphan Asylum, an institution patronised by Her Majesty, and looked upon with much favour by successive lords of the Admiralty. Their lordships were met on this occasion by a most brilliant assembly, composed of the *elite* of the neighbourhood, and including the naval, military, and civil officers of the garrison and port, and the local authorities of the town. On Wednesday morning their lordships were busily employed at their hotel until 11 o'clock, when they proceeded to finish their official visit of inspection by going over the Royal Naval Hospital, the Royal Marine Barracks, and the Royal William Victualling Yard, to which service they were accompanied by Sir Thomas Fellowes, the captain superintendent. In the evening their lordships are invited to dine with the officers of the Plymouth division of Royal Marines. Yesterday, after an excursion up the river Tamar, they were to have dined at Mount Edgcumbe, and to-day they leave for Pembroke.

MAGNIFICENT ADDITION.

MR. McCREADY, the eminent Tragedian, in the Character of Coriolanus, in the most splendid classical Roman Costume ever seen in this country, of matchless workmanship. Madame TUSSAUD and SONS have the great pleasure to announce the above as the most unique figure it has ever been their good fortune to produce.

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ROYAL VICTORIA FELT CARPETING, manufactured without spinning or weaving.—Patronised by her most Gracious Majesty, and used in the Royal Palaces. This description of carpeting having now become one of the established manufactures of this kingdom, from its beauty, durability, imperviousness to dust, and more especially for its economy, costing less than half the price of Brussels, at the same time equal to it in appearance; the Patent Woollen Felt Cloth Company are the sole manufacturers under the patent, having availed themselves of the rapid strides now making in the arts of design in this country, informs the trade that their patterns for the present season are now out, and that they will be found far superior to anything hitherto introduced, and suitable for all descriptions of rooms. The Public can be supplied, through the trade, in nearly every provincial town in England, Scotland, and Ireland, and at all the respectable carpet houses in London and its suburbs. They also manufacture Table Covers and Window Curtains, embossed and printed, in a great variety of elegant and novel designs; plain Cloths suitable for Upholsterers; and Cloths for Couch linings, Waistcoatings, thick Felt for polishing and gun waddings, D'Oyley's, &c. Wholesale Warehouse, 8, Great Tower Street, Cheapside. Manufactories, Elmwood Mills, Leeds, and Borough Road, London.

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Among the many Testimonial Letters received by Mr. MAUGHAM respecting the CARRARA WATER, the following have been selected for public perusal:—

9, Buckingham Street, Adelphi, May 23, 1845.

Sir,—The beneficial effects I have experienced from the use of the Carrara Water, make it highly necessary that I should not be deprived of it on an unlimited quantity. I shall have great pleasure in recommending it, not only to my patients but to each of my friends, that they like myself may enjoy the grateful relief it affords.

I am, Sir, yours, gratefully,
W. Maugham, Esq. L. H. POTTS, M.D.

17, Chester Street, Grosvernor Place, August 1, 1843.

Sir,—I have tried the Carrara Water in those cases of indigestion in which from its composition I inferred it would be beneficial. The satisfactory results observed in the cases in which it has been given medicinally, justifies me in the favourable opinion I have hazarded as to its probable efficacy. There are three forms of indigestion in which the Patent Carrara Water has been remarkably effective.

I. In the severe form of indigestion, characterised by Heart-burn, Thirst, Foul Tongue, and more or less Irregularity of the Bowels; if drunk in small quantities, frequently repeated, it affords relief to the pain in the stomach, and other unpleasant sensations, more effectually and quicker than any other antacid; not only must the effervescing fluid magnesia.

II. In a form of indigestion known by the pale, flabby, and exsanguineous tongue, indented laterally by the teeth, and coated with a white slimy fur, with accumulation of mucus in the throat, dry and parched lips, distressing thirst, with flatulence; in such cases it has quickly relieved these symptoms.

III. In those derangements of the stomach arising from a congested state of the mucous membrane of the digestive organs, caused by free and convivial habits, and other excesses of the table: the thirst, headache, clammy, foul state of the tongue and mouth, have been more quickly and effectually relieved by the Carrara Water than by soda water. In the latter the excess of carbonic acid dissolved in this water imparts that amount of stimulus to the mucous membrane which restores its tone and renovates its secretions; and, from a like cause, it is infinitely more palatable, and even when exposed to the air for some time, does not become nauseous after the manner of soda water.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,
R. BASHAM, M.D.

Physician to the Westminster Hospital, and Lecturer on Materia Medica, Pharmacy, and Toxicology, at the Westminster Hospital School of Medicine.

W. Maugham, Esq.

25, Museum Street, Bloomsbury.

Sir,—I am not aware whether my testimony would be of any service to you in the introduction of your Patent Carrara Water to the public, but if it should be, you are perfectly at liberty to make use of my name, and to state the fact that I have for several years suffered very severely from indigestion, and have tried many supposed remedies. I have during the last three months been taking the Carrara Water which you were kind enough to send me, with the most decided benefit to my daily beverage, and now indulge in, but am able to take many articles of diet which formerly I did not dare to indulge in.

I am, Sir, yours truly,
R. S. FRANCIS.

Old Barge House, Lambeth, Aug. 8, 1844.

My dear Sir,—I have carefully examined the samples of Carrara Water which you sent me, and find them extremely uniform in composition, and totally devoid of the slightest trace of organic matter, either vegetable or animal. The slow and gradual manner in which the carbonic acid escapes from this fluid induces me to think that the citrate of lime exists in the state of a bicarbonate, and that Carrara Water is a solution of bicarbonate of lime with excess of carbonic acid. I know of no other mode of accounting for the great power of retaining its gaseous constituents, by which it acquires and exhibits a degree of superiority over soda water and other aerated beverages. Having witnessed its beneficial effects in several cases of indigestion, bilious sickness, and headache, I unhesitatingly recommend it, not only as a wholesome and agreeable beverage for daily use, but also as a valuable therapeutic agent wherever antacid remedies are indicated.

I remain, dear Sir, yours truly,
LEWIS THOMPSON, M.R.C.S.
Consulting Chemist, &c.

To W. Maugham, Esq.

1, Upper Belmont Place, Wandsworth Road, Aug. 7, 1845.

Sir,—I have much pleasure in offering you my testimony to the value of your Carrara Water. For the most frequent symptoms of indigestion, such as those which usually occur a few hours after a meal, namely heartburn, acid eructations, nausea, vomiting, sense of weight and pain at the pit of the stomach, I have found it to be an admirable remedy. For that relief of the head so frequently termed a sick head ache, I know of nothing equal it, and can assert, from my own personal experience, that it affords a greater amount of benefit, and that far more speedily, than any other effervescing drink to which I am acquainted. The Carrara Water not only gives immediate relief to these symptoms, but is, moreover, when used as a beverage, exceedingly useful in preventing them, by its forming a most delightful tonic to the healthy tone of the stomach. As a beverage Carrara Water would, no doubt, be highly beneficial to persons of a scrofulous or gouty habit.

I am, Sir, yours truly,
W. Maugham, Esq. JOSH. ANDREW, Surgeon.

Polytechnic Institution, July 26, 1845.

My Dear Sir,—I need not say how much benefit I fully believe your Carrara Water has received from drinking the Carrara Water, when I feel obliged to apply for a second supply. Give me the favour to send me one dozen more bottles on Monday, if possible. I think that, since he has been drinking it, I am fully warranted in stating that it is of infinite service to his digestive powers. — Believe me, my dear Sir, yours truly,

To Wm. Maugham, Esq. ROBERT LONGBOTTOM,

14, Bow Lane, Cheapside, Aug. 7, 1845.

Dear Sir—You will not, no doubt be pleased to hear that, in the cases in which I have recommended the use of the Carrara Water, it has such an extraordinarily successful. To those patients who have suffered from acidity of the stomach and indigestion, it has afforded great and speedy relief, and I feel assured that, when taken as a daily beverage by those who are habitually subject to attacks of indigestion, it will prove of great service. I shall be able shortly to give you the particulars of some cases in which I have recommended it, and I am pretty confident it will be found very beneficial.—I am, dear Sir, sincerely yours,

To W. Maugham, Esq. THOS. SMITH, Surgeon.

Mr. Dunlop begs to acquaint all chemists, wine merchants, the proprietors of hotels, stewards of clubs and packet ships, &c., that he is now prepared to execute their orders to any extent.

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Sum Assured.	Time Assured	Sum added to Policy.	Sum Assured.	Time Assured	Sum added to Policy.
500l.	6 yrs. 10 mos.	66l. 6s.	500l.	4 Yrs.	40l.
500l.	6 Yrs.	60l.	500l.	2 Yrs.	20l.

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W. Wooster, 69. Piccadilly, London; Lindsay and Blakiston, Philadelphia, U.S.

THE NEW TOOTH BRUSH, made on the most scientific principle, thoroughly cleaning between the teeth when used up and down, and polishing the surface when used crossways. This brush so entirely enters between the closest teeth, that the Inventors have decided upon naming it the Toothpick Brush, therefore ask for it under that name, marked and numbered as under, viz.—Full-sized brushes, mark T P W. No. 1, hard; No. 2, medium; No. 3, soft. Small or nursery, or narrower brushes, mark T P N, No. 5, hard; No. 6, less hard; No. 7, middling; No. 8, soft. These inimitable brushes are only to be had at Rose and Sons', and they warrant the hair never to come out, at 1s. each, or 10s. per dozen, in bone; and 2s. each, or 21s. per dozen in ivory.

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Table Spoons and Forks, full size, per dozen	.	12s. 0d.	28s. 0d.	30s. 0d.
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THE Re-productive Powers of ROWLAND'S MACASSAR OIL are constantly and surprisingly shown in cases of Baldness of the Head, from whatsoever cause arising, (proved by numerous testimonials open for inspection at the Proprietors'), in eliciting, unexpectedly, from the latent stem the active progression of vitality, so that in numerous instances where other specifics have been tried in vain, ROWLAND'S MACASSAR OIL has superseded the ornaments of art by reinstating in full plenitude of beauty the permanent and multitudes of nature.

CAUTION.—The words "ROWLAND'S MACASSAR OIL" are on the Wrapper of each genuine bottle.

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SELF MEASUREMENT.—GREAT ACCOMMODATION. The following Directions will ensure an exact Fit, and will be found a most convenient accommodation. The measure may be taken with a piece of tape, and reduced into inches stating the height of person, and if any peculiarity of figure; also whether taken over a coat.

Coats, Vests, &c.	Inches.	Trousers.	Inches.
From Neck seam, not including Collar, to Hip Buttons		From top of Trousers to bottom	
From Hip Buttons to Bottom of Skirt		From under the Legs to bottom of Trousers	
From centre of Back to Elbow Joint		Size round top of Thigh (tight)	
Continued to length of Sleeve at Wrist		Size round Calf	
Size round top of Arm		Ditto Waist	
Size round Chest under the Coat		Ditto Hips	
Size round Waist under the Coat			
		Hat.	
		Measure size round the Head	

A new work, entitled "Past, Present, and Future," with full directions for self-measurement, may be had on application, or forwarded post-free.

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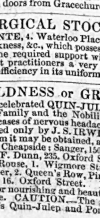
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LONDON: Printed by CHARLES EVANS, of No. 351. Strand, at No. 3. New-Street Square: and published by him at the Office of the Pictorial Times, No. 351. Strand, on Saturday September 19. 1846.